The New-York Times.

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THE HOLYOKE DISASTER.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES DURING THE BURNING OF THE CHURCH.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—EXPLOSION OF A LAMP BEFORE THE ALTAR OF THE VIRGIN—THE DRAPERY AROUND THE STATUE IGNITED—THE CROWDING AUDIENCE FROM GALLERIES AND NAVE WEDGED IN THE VESTIBULE AND MAIN ENTRANCE—THE FRIGHTFUL SEQUEL — HALF-BURNED HANDS AND FEET PULLED OFF IN TRYING TO EXTRICATE THEM — THE CHURCH A RUIN IN TWENTY MINUTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 28.—The fire in the French Roman Catholic Church that proved so destructive to human life last night, began in the evening when it was full of people, and the building was in ruins in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given. It was consumed as easily as a band-box, and nothing was left but a pile of charred and smoking timbers. The place was surrounded, through the night, by the friends and relatives of those who had been at vespers, looking for them and calling aloud the names of the missing. To some, responses came from the lips of the rescued or those of the firemen who saved them. To others, the blackened remains identified by some trinkets or articles of clothing alone attested the sad fate of him or her who was sought. The church stood on a knoll overlooking the village, facing the north, and between the Presbytery and the lower portion of the brick edifice now being erected by the Catholic inhabitants. It was a frame building about, 100 by 60 feet, two stories high, built entirely of pine, with galleries on the sides and north end. There were two entrances on the north end, with a vestibule from which a narrow stairway led to the galleries. There was another small door at the rear, and also a communication with the priest's house adjoining. The little building was erected in 1870 to accommodate the people until their large brick church, above-mentioned, should have been finished. For want of funds the new church has not yet been completed. The temporary structure was deemed insecure, the galleries having yielded during a crush and settled on a previous occasion, causing quite a panic. It burned rapidly, and, from the location and the slender means of egress, was peculiarly dangerous to those inside.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

Yesterday was the feast of *Corpus Christi*, and the inhabitants of South Holyoke, principally Canadian French Catholics, were celebrating it devoutly in the little wooden church by special vesper services in the evening, which were attended by between seven and eight hundred persons, chiefly women and children. The services were nearly over, and Father Dufresne, the celebrant, turned toward the main altar, when the lamp burning before the altar of the Virgin—believed now to have contained common kerosene or petroleum—was seen to blaze by Miss Lena Blair, it is said, who started from her pew and with her fan attempted to blow out the flame. Her efforts were attended by dire results. The oil ignited and the lamp exploded, some people say. Immediately the drapery around the statue caught fire and the flames leaped upward along the gauze trimmings and reached the light pine ceiling, which was as dry as tinder, and burned quickly. Before the congregation were aware of their peril, the roof and dome of the church were wrapped in flames, which, twining down the pillars, caught the galleries and enveloped the upper part of the structure in fire.

THE FEARFUL CRUSH AT THE DOORS.

Then, as on all such occasions, the desire of self-preservation aroused the multitude to savage activity, and, regardless of their neighbors, and forgetful of the holy feelings that had brought them together, men and women sprang to their feet and rushed to the doors and windows. The strongest of course overleaped the weaker ones, and got out of the building by doors and windows. This did not occur, however, until the people were actually panic-stricken. Prior to that those on the main floor had begun to move leisurely enough toward the vestibule, but here they were met by those from the galleries pouring down the narrow stairway, hard pressed by persons behind who began to feel the heat of the rapidly approaching flames, which, it is said by the survivors, had in less than two minutes begun to burn those of the congregation compelled to stand still in the gallery passage-ways. Then it was that the fatal panic began, and the poor creatures being roasted above leaped madly down on these below them, causing an inextricable confusion; the people were wedged into the narrow stairway and vestibule so thickly that the street door was blocked up completely, and all egress in that direction barred. Wedged tight and immovable in tiers one above the other, higher than the upper sill, were scores of persons shouting to the spectators without for the love of heaven to save them. At this point all knowledge of what occurred within is forever shut off, because those who escaped were already out of the building, while those within it were burned up. The rest of the sad story is told by Mayor Pearsons, Deputy Sheriff Ham, and the firemen.

THE STEAMERS AT WORK.

Around on Main street, only a short distance from the church, are the quarters of Relief steamer and the Mount Holyoke hose company. At the first alarm given by the people in this thickly-populated part of the city, the machines were run out, and headed by John Lynch, of the hose company, got quickly to the church. The engine got to work immediately, and was aided shortly after by Emerald Engine and the hook and ladder company from the other district. The first thing done was to turn the streams on the writhing mass of humanity in the main entrance, while another stream was poured upon the burning building. As described by Mr. Ham, who took charge of the Police and life-saving business, the scene was terrible.

A FRIGHTFUL SPECTACLE.

The flames shot up through the roof into the darkness and lit up the streets around, showing everything plainly, and disclosing the horrid picture of the people in the doorway licked by the flames—a huge screaming pyre. The glare also showed the forms of men, women, and children in the galleries rushing back and forth in quest of an outlet. Some of them, more desperately courageous than the rest, leaped from the windows to the ground at the risk of being dashed to pieces on the sides of the knoll, or the street beneath. Those who had escaped knelt in thanksgiving to Him who had saved them. Others lay fainting where they had fallen, overcome by the terrors they had experienced and the struggles they had made for safety.

RESCUING THE VICTIMS IN THE DOORWAY.

The attention of the firemen was directed at once to the rescue of the people at the entrance. John Lynch, Engineer Mullen, and Albert Day succeeded in extricating a number. The first persons drawn out were burned, but they passed directly through the stream of water, and their flaming clothes were extinguished. Some of the poor creatures fell fainting on the long flight of wooden steps, leading down to the street, and a few were able to walk away, though with considerable effort. But this work was attended by great danger to the brave firemen, for the flames shot out between the bodies, over and under them, and scorched the faces of the firemen. Still the engines kept up a brisk play of water on the men and the human mass in the door, and more firemen rushed to the rescue. Persons in the suffering pile piteously besought the men to save them. Each of these in turn a fireman seized by a hand or leg, while his comrades grasped him, and all together tugged away to draw the sufferer out. Several of the unfortunate wretches were so tightly wedged in and so badly burned that they were unable to stand the strain of these united efforts. One man's hand was caught and pulled in this way, and having been burned, it came off at the wrist. Another lost a foot and another a leg in this way. The firemen worked nobly, but could not save all, for the fire did not last more than fifteen or twenty minutes altogether. The church burned up in less than that time, and only a portion of its outer walls were left standing. These were pulled down by the hook and ladder men in order that the search for the bodies might be made.

SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD.

A SORRY TASK—SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE BUILDING—RECOGNITION OF THE BODIES — NAMES OF THE DEAD — THE MISSING ONES.

Hundreds of men went to work as soon as opportunity offered to search for bodies, and a force of special Police was organized under the direction of Deputy Sheriff Ham to keep back the large crowd which had gathered. The work of extricating the bodies was sad indeed, and the greater number of them were found in the fatal entry-way, burned some of them to a crisp. The body of one woman was discovered sitting in the seat she had occupied during service, her clothing entirely burned off. The Pastor's house was burned with the church, and nothing remained for the people to do but to get the bodies from beneath the ruins. They were taken to the basement of the Park Street School-house, near by, and were ranged in rows, fifty-one in all, covered with sheeting. The wounded had already been removed to Prew's block, hard by, which was visited during the night by Drs. Tuttle, Carpenter, and Wood.

IDENTIFYING THE DEAD.

This morning at daybreak there were nearly 3,000 people about the school-house, among them persons waiting to see the dead, and if possible, to identify the bodies. They were not permitted to enter, however, until the Coroner had seen them. Soon after 8 o'clock Coroner Kingsbury and the following jurors appeared: A. D. Barker, A. A. Tyler, C. B. Harris, Levi Perkins, O. S. Tuttle, and Henry A. Chase. They viewed the bodies and adjourned until Monday morning, when testimony will be taken and the blame, if any there be, attached to the responsible persons. After the jurors left, the crowd pressed into the basement, but only those who missed friends were permitted to remain and examine the dead and the shreds of clothing, trinkets, and other remnants of those who had been consumed in the holocaust. The scenes were heart-rending.

It was almost impossible for any one to identify a body by the features, which in most cases were wholly obliterated. Identification generally resulted from the discovery of a ring or other piece of jewelry, and in many instances of a pocket-book, which alone of all the clothing and property on the deceased at the time of death was fire proof. Now and again the wail or shriek of somebody told of the desired discovery.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The only action taken by the Mayor and Commonalty was the result of their resolve last night to furnish coffins for the dead and to send them to their friends as fast as identified. This was done at last, so that to-night all the bodies recovered have been identified and sent to their friends—some to Canada, others to neighboring places, but the majority to houses in the town.

THE VICTIMS.

The Morgue is empty, and the following is a list of the dead:

THE DEAD.

Justine Bressane, Islak Mareau, Epilda La France, Alphonsine Moreau, daughter of Fabian Moreau, Fabian Moreau, about sixty years old; Mary Perry, eighteen years, daughter of Mrs. John Perry; Adele La Chapelle, sixteen years; Rosilda La Chapelle, her sister; Justine Bresnau, Joseph Chatelle, Mrs. Olive Emar, fifty-five years; Angeline Fremont, seventeen years; Salona La Plant, eighteen years, daughter of Basil La Plant; Alphonsine Fontier, Benjamin Fontier, Delia Coacke, sixteen years; Mrs. Louis Desjardin, fifty-four years; Ada Ravine, Fiamie Tatroult, eighteen years; Helene Blair, twenty years, daughter of Louis Blair; Delina Cote, twenty-two years, wife of Victor Cote; Rosellie Lyassay, fifty-four years; Salena Ducette, Juba Gerard, fifteen years; Tobien A. Pierre; Josephine Poquin, fourteen years; J. Batiste Langveine, forty years; Oziane Mocke, of Park street, South Holyoke; Phebe Briggs, fourteen years, of Cabot street; Joseph Masiner, corner of Union and Forrester streets; Armena Morien, Matilda Boardman, aged forty-five years; Merantine Dufresne, Mary Pion, Antoine Osier, seventy-two years; Jacob Ferrier, fifty-five years; Mrs. Alvan Ford, of Park street; Victoria Doria, aged eleven; Clara Ford, aged eleven, daughter of A. Ford; Hermida Bajouri, Matilda Daigneur, aged fifteen; Ellen Blair, aged twenty; Mrs. Joseph Daigneur.

MORE OR LESS BADLY BURNED.

Salnier Roberts, aged nine; Emma Roberts, aged twelve; Mary Roberts, aged fourteen; Lucy Hicks, Mary Hicks, Mary Vorsian, knee broken; Mrs. Joseph Briggs, Clasilda La Chause.

THE MISSING AND UNRECOGNIZED.

Mary La Crosse, aged twenty-two; Annie La Crosse, aged fifteen; John Roberts, aged eleven; Mrs. Arcule Daigneur, and her daughter sixteen years old.

To-morrow the bodies yet remaining in Holyoke will be brought to the brick church, which, though only half built, has been fitted up this afternoon so that a solemn requiem mass may be said over them. I was told this evening by the firemen and the Deputy Sheriff that the frame church could not have been saved had all the Connecticut River been thrown upon it, because it was built of pine boards, covered with tarred paper to make it air tight, so that the moment the fire touched them they ignited and burned at once. All this will be discussed at the inquest.

To-night all is quiet except in the homes of the bereaved and the temporary hospital.

LATEST STATEMENT OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

The latest revised figures concerning the losses give the dead as 71, fatally burned 22, and otherwise burned and wounded as 27, making a total of 120 victims of the catastrophe. Of the 71 dead, 55 are females and 16 males.

WASHINGTON.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN CANAL PROJECTS.

DISPATCHES FROM CAPT. E. BARRETT, OF THE CANANDAIGUA—THE NAPIPI ROUTE—AN ENGLISH CHARTER FOR A CANAL FROM CARTAGENA TO THE MAGDALEN RIVER—THE APPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION—OFFICIAL INTIMATION OF THE ABOLITION OF PORTUGUESE SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Capt. E. Barrett, commanding the United States steamer Canandaigua, lately on duty with the Napipi Isthmus of Panama surveying party, in a dispatch from Aspinwall to the Navy Department, dated May 8, reports that he expected to sail for Key West as soon as the necessary coal and stores could be received on board. It is supposed he left Aspinwall about the 12th or 15th inst. The Canandaigua is under orders, on her arrival at Key West, to proceed to New-Orleans to relieve the Kansas. At Cartagena the President of Bolivia, Señor Baera, visited the Canandaigua, and every mark of respect was shown to her officers. By invitation Capt. Barrett visited the public schools and colleges of the city. The Government is taking great interest in educating the youth of the country, and has procured the services of prominent foreign professors for their instruction. A new feature is the attachment to the Penitentiary of a school which criminals are compelled to attend, and which is working most satisfactorily. The originator of the plan is President Baera himself. An English company has lately been granted a charter for a canal from Cartagena to the Magdalen River, a distance of eighty-one miles. The contract exacts the repairing and dredging of the canal projected and constructed by the late Col. Totten, of the United States Army. The restoration of this canal will divert commerce in that direction. The trade with Bolivia is carried on almost exclusively by the English line of steamers from New-York, and the American flag is seldom seen.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED.

The President this morning signed the commissions of William C. Snyder to be Postmaster at Fulton, Ill.; John Lee to be Postmaster at Chester Court-house, S. C., and Daniel Porter to be Postmaster at Somerville, N. J. He also signed the commission of Jack Brown to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Florida, and that of Thomas Simons, of New-York, to be Assistant Attorney General of the United States, vice John Goforth.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Applications have been received by the Controller of the Currency during the month of May for the organization of sixteen National banks, having a proposed capital in all of $2,150,000. Of these applications, $300,000 is for the State of Vermont, $1,200,000 for Massachusetts, $200,000 for New-York, and $750,00 for Kentucky. The amount of legal tender notes deposited for the purpose of retiring circulation during the month of May, is $1,391,000, of which $596,000 have been deposited by banks in the State of New-York, $211,000 in Pennsylvania, $251,000 in West Virginia, $63,000 in South Carolina, and $79,000 in Louisiana. The total amount of legal tender notes deposited under the act of June 20, 1874, is $20,948,000 of which $231,000 has been deposited by banks in Massachusetts, $6,145,000 in New-York, $320,000 in New-Jersey, $391,000 in Pennsylvania, $736,000 in West Virginia, $573,000 in South Carolina, $644,000 in Louisiana, $2,700,000 in Missouri, $1,161,000 in Indiana, $3,285,000 in Illinois, $400,000 in Michigan, $473,000 in Wisconsin, $815,000 in Iowa, and $630,000 in Minnesota. The Controller has advised the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $1,234,700 of national bank notes during the month of May, eighty per cent. of which will be withdrawn in legal-tender notes. The total amount of circulation issued since the passage of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, is $6,170,000. The additional circulation issued during the present month has been distributed among the States as follows: Massachusetts, $214,000; New-York, $219,000; Pennsylvania, $387,000, and the balance in small amounts among seventeen other States.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN PORTUGAL.

Information has been received at the Department of State of the passage by acclamation, on the 22d of March last, of an act by the Cortes of the Kingdom of Portugal granting unconditional freedom to the remaining Portuguese slaves, known as apprentices or freedmen. This act has not as yet been officially printed by the Government in the customary form, but it has been semi-officially promulgated, and the following is a fair version of its language and objects: It provides that one year after the promulgation of this act the system of apprenticeship under the decree of the 28th of February, 1869, shall cease, and all persons apprenticed by its provisions are declared free. The act also provides for the manner in which freedmen who have no trade or business, or who cannot read or write, may be subjected to tutelage by the civil authorities, but that this right—right of tutelage—shall cease on the 28th of April, 1878. The labor of those under tutelage is declared free, and they are to be at liberty to make their own contracts, subject to the revision of the proper authority, such contracts to be in no case binding for more than two years. The law also makes provision for rendering effective the liberty it concedes. Thus it will be seen that the act in question puts an end to slavery forever in Portugal and her dependencies, and not only proclaims the freedom of apprentices and the abolition in the Portuguese dominions of man's apprenticeship to man, but declares that the labor of the apprentices now under tutelage is free, and that they are at liberty to make their own contracts subject only to the revision of the proper authority.

BURGLARY.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 28.—Last night, the house of John Cox, railroad flagman, near Garrisons, Putnam County, was broken into by five men, who bound and gagged Cox and then robbed him of $1,700 in gold and silver, the savings of thirty years. The thieves have not yet been traced.

SCANDAL SUIT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 28.—In the suit for scandal of Fanning vs. Father McGlew, Catholic Priest, the jury were out from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. without agreement, and were instructed to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday. Great interest is felt in the case, which is the first of the kind that has ever occurred here.

A COLLEGE OARSMAN DROWNED.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 28.—Mr. H. G. Cameron, of the university crew of Trinity College, was drowned this evening while practicing in a shell in company with S. D. Hooker, Captain of the crew, and H. M. Sherman, also of the crew. The shell was caught in the wash of a tug-boat's swell and capsized. Only Sherman could swim. He caught hold of Cameron and went down with him, but the current was so swift and the channel so deep that he was forced to let go to save himself. Capt. Hooker got on the shell and was saved. The body had not been recovered up to 8 o'clock. Cameron's parents reside in Brooklyn, N. Y. His father is a shipping merchant doing business at No. 116 Broad street, New-York.

LARGE FIRE IN PORTLAND, N. B.

A CHURCH, BREWERY AND SIXTY-EIGHT HOUSES AND SHOPS BURNED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 28—1 P. M.—A heavy fire is now raging in the town of Portland, in this (St. John) county. St. Luke's Episcopal Church is destroyed, and an old brewery, known as Keltie's Brewery, where the fire originated. Many other buildings are threatened, and the fire seems to be increasing. Engines have been sent from here to the scene of the conflagration.

Later.—The fire has crossed over Main street and destroyed all the houses on Simonds street to the shore. Fillard's mill and ship-yard are now in flames.

The fire broke out about 11:30 A. M. in a barn near Keltie's brewery in Portland, a suburb of this city, and spread very rapidly. It was checked on Main street by the fire engines and a vacant lot, but almost everything between that and the water was burned out. The fire was got completely under control by 6 P. M. St. Luke's Church, sixty-eight houses and shops, and a large number of outbuildings, and a ship on the stocks, were destroyed. The loss amounts to about $250,000, about half of which is covered by insurance, principally in English offices. One hundred and forty families are rendered homeless. There were several accidents, but no loss of life.

The fire was got under control at 4 P. M. In addition to the brewery and St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the fire destroyed the house and store of Alexander Rankin, house and store of Z. B. Robertson, and eleven others, all wooden structures, on Main street. On the adjacent street, known as Douglass road, all the houses (about eight) up to the residence of Dr. Roberts are gone. The Simond House on Main street owned by Count Dubury, and the three adjacent houses, are burned; also all the houses on Sawdust street, running from Main street to the water, sixteen in all, beside six or seven on Straight Shore, and two on Sheriff street. Upward of fifty houses and a great number of out-buildings are destroyed, including Chesley's rolling mills, a ship in frame, ready for planking, owned by J. D. MacDonald; Hillyard's marine railway, Hillyard's mill for cutting ship-timber, his rigging loft, sheds, and stores, and pitch-pine timber in the yard, and R. A. Gregory's office. The sparks set fire to the buildings on Navy Island, in the river, but the fires there were extinguished with little damage.

The loss of furniture and other property is very heavy and falls largely on poor people. A number of telegraph poles were burned, but telegraphic communication was barely interrupted. Many narrow escapes from death occurred, and several firemen were injured. The Mayor, Police, Fire Department, and people of St. John rendered every assistance possible. The wind was blowing a gale toward the water.

Of the insurance, the Royal Canadian held $10,000 on the ship; the Liverpool, London, and Globe $5,000 on the church and $9,000 on Rankin's property.

TAYLOR BUILDING, WORCESTER, MASS., BURNED.

THE LARGEST FIRE IN WORCESTER IN TWENTY YEARS—LOSS OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 28.—The largest fire which has occurred in this city for twenty years broke out in the furniture and upholstery establishment of John B. Chollar, in the large granite block on Main street, nearly opposite the City Hall, owned by R. C. Taylor, and known as the Taylor Building. The fire spread rapidly, and in spite of good work by the Fire Department the building was almost entirely consumed. It was built of stone, four stories in height, and surmounted by an immense Mansard roof to which it owes its destruction. The danger that the business block on the north, just across a narrow alley, would be destroyed was at one time imminent, but was happily averted.

The total loss by the fire is estimated at $263,500. The loss on the building is $100,000, and the insurance $25,000, as follows: $5,000 each in the Dorchester Mutual, of Boston; Quincy Mutual, of Quincy; Holyoke Mutual, of Salem, and Fireman's, of Boston; $2,000 in the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, and $3,000 unknown. John D. Chollar & Co., furniture dealers, lose $70,000; insurance, $46,000, as follows: $8,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford; $5,000 each in the North British and Mercantile, of London; Equitable, of Providence, and Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; $4,000 each in the North American, of Philadelphia; London, of London, and Western, of Toronto; $3,000 in the America, of Philadelphia; $2,500 each in the Hartford and the Meriden, of Meriden, Conn. Clark, Sawyer & Co., dealers in crockery and paper-hangings, lose $75,000, on which there is insurance as follows: $5,000 each in the Ætna, Hartford, and Phœnix, Hartford; the North British and Mercantile, of London; Niagara, of New-York; Scottish Commercial, of Edinburgh, and Continental, of New-York; $3,000 in the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass.; $2,500 each in the Home and Hanover of New-York, and $2,500 in the Roger Williams of Providence. Samuel Parker, merchant tailor, loses $25,000; insured for $9,000; in the Fire Association Office of Philadelphia, $5,000, and in the Providence Washington, of Providence, $4,000. C. F. Lawrence, job printer, loses $4,500; insured for $3,000 in the Fairfield, of South Norwalk.

The three militia companies of the city had an armory in the building, and lose $4,000 in furniture and equipments; no insurance. Knights of Pythias Lodges Blake and Damascus lose $2,000 each; insured for $1,000 each. Miss E. E. Smith, dressmaker, loses $1,000.

The fire was caused by a workman, who carelessly threw a lighted pipe into a bunch of "Excelsior," used in upholstering furniture.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 29—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen throughout the Atlantic States, but is highest at Cape Hatteras. It is lowest on Lake Huron. It has risen rapidly and is high from the Mississippi Valley westward. Clear weather prevails over the lower lakes, except over Lakes Michigan and Huron, where cold, brisk northerly winds have succeeded warm, southerly winds. North-west winds prevail west of the lake region, and south-west winds on the Middle Atlantic coast.

The rivers have continued to fall slowly.

PROBABILITIES.

During Saturday, throughout the Atlantic States, clear or partly clear weather, slightly higher temperature, stationary or falling barometer, and variable winds, mostly from the south-west and south-east.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, northerly winds, and cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes, the upper Mississippi and the lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north and west winds, cooler, clear weather, followed by southerly winds and rising temperature west of the Mississippi.

For the lower lakes, southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather and falling barometer, followed suddenly by brisk, cold, northerly winds and rising barometer.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	57°	60°	3:30 P. M.	77°	85°
6 A. M.	59°	62°	6 P. M.	68°	78°
9 A. M.	70°	67°	9 P. M.	62°	71°
12 M.	75°	77°	12 P. M.	60°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....70⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....66°

BILLIARD CONTEST IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly, of New-York, played three exhibition games of billiards at George Phelan's rooms here this afternoon and night. The first contest, of 150 points was won by Daly, who scored 150 to Garnier's 42. The second contest was very exciting. On the fifteenth inning the score stood Garnier 181 to Daly 101. The latter then went in and made 94 before the close. he miscued on the next inning, and Garnier won the game by 5 points. Averages—Garnier, 12½; Daly, 12 3-16. In the third game of 300 points, four-ball American game, Daly won easily, scoring the full number when Garnier had but 187.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ANXIETY IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 28.—To-morrow's settlements at the Stock Exchange are awaited with some anxiety. It is feared that the fall in Erie and Anglo-American Telegraph stock will cause some failures.

THE MOODY AND SANKEY REVIVAL—DEATH OF A NOBLEMAN—THE SOUTH WALES STRIKE—BURNING OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, LEEDS.

LONDON, May 29.—The revival services are almost continuous throughout the day and evening in the Haymarket Opera-house and the enthusiasm is unabated. A considerable body of Police is required to clear the way for each departing congregation through the crowds waiting for admission to the succeeding meeting.

Lord Augustus Hervey, member of the House of Commons for West Suffolk, is dead.

The strike in South Wales is ended, the men having agreed to a reduction of twelve and a half per cent. in wages.

The Theatre Royal at Leeds was destroyed by fire last night.

THE PRINCE OF WALES GAZETTED FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, May 29—5 A. M.—The Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Tweeddale, and Gen. John Fitzgerald are gazetted as Field Marshals.

The Prefect of the Seine will shortly visit London, returning the recent visit of the Lord Mayor to Paris. Great festivities are contemplated.

The chief municipal dignitaries of Europe and America will be invited to London on the occasion.

PAUL BOYTON.

PROGRESS OF THE SWIMMER ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, May 28.—At 8 o'clock this morning Paul Boyton had progressed seven miles in a direct line from the French coast and was making steadily for the English shore.

At noon the English coast was in view from the steamer which is accompanying Paul Boyton. At that hour Boyton was fresh and confident of success.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Paul Boyton was eight miles off Dover. He was in excellent spirits, and had hoisted the American flag. He was using both sail and paddle.

At 4:45 P. M. Boyton was within easy distance of Folkestone, and his success was considered certain.

A dispatch from Folkestone, dated May 28, 8 P. M., says Boyton, at 5:12 P. M., was six miles southwest of Dover. His strength was unimpaired.

A dispatch sent from Folkestone half an hour later reports Boyton then still on the voyage.

LONDON, May 29—2:30 A. M.—At 1 o'clock this morning Boyton was three miles from Dover. He was in good condition and showed no signs of fatigue. It is expected he will land about 3 A. M.

A CONTRARY CURRENT ENCOUNTERED NEAR THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, May 29—5 A. M.—Boyton encountered a contrary current near the English coast, and drifted some distance to the north-east. A favorable change was anticipated early in the morning.

GERMANY.

THE BISHOP OF MUNSTER SUMMONED TO RESIGN HIS SEE.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Governor of Westphalia has summoned the Bishop of Munster to resign his See.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN IN BERLIN—POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE VISIT.

BERLIN, May 28.—The King and Queen of Sweden have arrived in this city on a visit to the Emperor.

The *North German Gazette* says this visit has a political significance, and sees in it a manifestation of Sweden's support of the policy of the three Emperors.

TURKEY.

ARRIVAL OF MR. MAYNARD AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Hon. Horace Maynard, the new American Minister to Turkey, has arrived in this city.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA.

SIX HUNDRED HOUSES DESTROYED, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE PERSONS KILLED, AND MANY INJURED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—The *Levant Herald* says: A series of terrible earthquake shocks occurred at the beginning of May in the Province of Broussa, Asia Minor. Six hundred houses were destroyed. Accounts thus far received show that 161 lives have been lost and 187 persons injured. The total number of the killed is still unknown.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING—THE OAKS WON BY SPINAWAY, WITH LADYLOVE SECOND, AND SISTER TO MUSKET THIRD.

LONDON, May 28.—Second in importance only to the Derby, and almost equal to it in interest, (outside of betting circles,) the Oaks, which was run to-day at Epsom, is looked forward to as the great filly race of the year, and its winner earns a fame quite as lasting, if not as brilliant, as that which attaches to the possession of the "Blue Ribbon." The weather was pleasant in the morning, and promised favorably for the sport at the Epsom Downs, but as the hour approached for the racing to begin, the sky became threatening, and an occasional shower dampened the ardor of many fine-weather race-goers. Consequently the attendance, early in the day, was rather small, but when the time for the running of the principal event of the day had come, although the weather was then wet, the assemblage on the course was fully up to the average. Out of 136 original subscribers only seven fillies were brought out as starters, viz.: Spinaway, Ladylove, Hazeldean, La Sauteuse, Sister to Musket, Merry Maid, and the Fairminster filly.

Lord Falmouth's Spinaway, who had won the One Thousand Guineas Stakes in a canter from a field of six, including, however, none of her present opponents except Sister to Musket, had the call in the betting at six to four, although since that event, Ladylove, who is also owned by Lord Falmouth, had taken first place in the books. The latter was freely backed at three to one, while twenty to one was offered against Sister to Musket. Spinaway fully justified the confidence of her supporters, and repeated her Newmarket performance, winning the race, at her ease, by a length, her owner's second entry, Ladylove, coming in second and Mr. J. N. Astley's Sister to Musket third. La Sauteuse was fourth, with Hazeldean fifth, the Fairminster filly sixth, and Merry Maid bringing up the rear. The winner was ridden by F. Archer, who has been her jockey on the five occasions on which Spinaway has appeared in public—three as a two-year-old, scoring one win, in a Homebred Sweepstakes at the Newmarket Houghton meeting, and two as a three-year-old, the One Thousand Guineas and to-day's race, which have placed two more victories to her credit. Spinaway was bred by Lord Falmouth in 1872, and is by Macaroni, out of Queen Bertha, winner of the Derby and Oaks, respectively, in 1863. She is trained by Matthew Dawson, and, by her dual victory in the two great filly races of 1875, promises to become as famous as the late Mr. Launde's Apology, who, in addition thereto, won the St. Leger last year, a record which cannot be equaled by Spinaway, as she is not engaged in the St. Leger Stakes. Her other engagements for the present season are: The Twenty-seventh Triennial Produce Stakes at the Newmarket First October Meeting; the Royal Stakes and Newmarket Oaks at the Second October Meeting, the Ascot Derby, the Gratwicke and Nassau Stakes at Goodwood, the Yorkshire Oaks and the Doncaster Stakes.

The following is a summary:

NINETY-SEVENTH RENEWAL OF THE OAKS STAKES.—Fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit; for three-year-old fillies, to carry 122 pounds each; the second received 300 sovereigns, and the third 150 sovereigns out of the stakes; about one mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting Post; closed with 136 subscribers.

Lord Falmouth's b. f. Spinaway, by Macaroni, dam Queen Bertha.....1
Lord Falmouth's ch. f. Ladylove, by Blair Athol, dam Vergiss Mein Nicht.....2
Mr. J. N. Astley's b. f. Sister to Musket, by Toxophilite, dam by West Australian.....3
Count F. de Lagrange's b. f. La Sauteuse, by Man-at-Arms, dam First Lady.....0
Mr. H. Chaplin's bl. f. Hazeldean, by Cathedral, dam Nutbush.....0
Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch. f. by Saunterer, dam Fairminster.....0
Mr. J. W. Macdonald's ch. f. Merry Maid, by Camerino, dam Merry May.....0

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

THE CONVENTIONS AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND JEFFERSON, TEXAS—IMPORTANT SESSIONS YESTERDAY—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, AND PASSAGE OF RESOLUTIONS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28.—The eighth day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly commenced this morning at the usual hour.

Resolutions having reference to cruelty to animals were adopted. An invitation for holding the next General Assembly in Philadelphia was referred to a committee.

The Judiciary Committee made a partial report. The committee states that there are six cases of appeal and complaint before them. The first is an appeal and complaint from Rev. Mr. Edgars, from the action of the Presbytery of Clarion, in refusing to put a call from the Church of Callensburg into his hands. The committee recommend that, as the General Assembly has repeatedly decided that the Presbyteries have discretionary powers in such cases, the complaint be dismissed. The second is an appeal of Mrs. Nannie J. Duil from the action of the Synod of Harrisburg, which ordered the Presbytery of Huntington to grant Mrs. Duil a certificate of good and regular standing in the Church of McVeytown. No. 3 is an appeal by E. Bailey Smith, from the decision of the Synod of New-York sustaining the decision of the Presbytery of Westchester deposing him from Gospel ministry. The committee report that they have considered this appeal, and find no specific statement of facts in support of the reasons assigned in the appeal, and therefore recommend its dismissal.

All the above recommendations of the committee were adopted by the Assembly.

The annual report of the Board of Ministerial Relief was submitted. The report says the past year has been in some respects the most trying one ever experienced in the progress of the cause, a debt of $15,680 being brought over from the preceding year, and a second installment, to the payment of which the committee are pledged, falling due on the first day of six successive months after April 1, 1874. The Committee liquidated the old debt, paid in full the second installments, and relieved extraordinary cases of destitution. All the regular appropriations for the year were reduced one-half, and no grants were made until the money had been received into the Treasury. The statistics show that eighteen beneficiaries have died during the year—ten ministers, seven widows, and one orphan. Those to whom appropriations from the fund have been paid are 386 ministers 147 widows, 215 orphans, and 22 families. The amount received for current use from all sources is $77,329. The accounts of the permanent fund show the whole amount to be $24,536. By comparison with former years, it appears that the income from all sources aggregates more than received in any previous year. More money has also been distributed among beneficiaries than in any former year.

The remainder of the morning session was devoted to the discussion of this report, which was finally adopted.

Rev. Dr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Thankfully acknowledging the favor of Almighty God as shown in the continued interest felt in the great work of temperance reform, this Assembly reiterates and affirms the testimonies of former Assemblies on this subject, and especially that of the Assembly of 1871, more particularly as affirming that, pursuant to the claims of Christian expediency, the sale and use of alcoholic stimulants as a beverage is contrary to God's word, and wholly inconsistent with the claims of Christian duty; and further in asserting the conviction of the reprehensible complicity in the guilt of the traffic in alcoholic stimulants of those who knowingly rent their premises for such purposes, or indorse licenses that legalize the traffic; and yet again as recommending a general circulation of temperance literature, to aid in which they urge upon the attention of the Board of Publication the publishing, in addition to those now on their catalogue, of such treatises as shall be adapted to this end. The Assembly further calls upon the ministry of our Church for renewed efforts in this good work, and particularly recommends the frequent representation from the pulpit of the views so freely expressed by preceding Assemblies, and it is recommended to all the people under our care to implore the Holy Spirit, so that Scriptural means may be used and blessed with success, that all our youth may be delivered from temptation and that those who have erred through wine and followed strong drink may be recovered from the way to ruin."

Rev. R. H. Pollock, D. D., Corresponding Delegate from the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, being present, it was suggested that the regular order be suspended that he might be heard. Also, that Rev. Dr. A. A. E. Taylor, of Wooster, be delegated to return the salutations of the Assembly to the Presbyterian Church now in session in Wooster.

The report was adopted, and Rev. Dr. Pollock spoke briefly. He was responded to by the Moderator with a few well-chosen words of fraternal fellowship.

The Standing Committee of Publication submitted the following report, which was the regular order for the afternoon. The report shows the total number of books and periodicals published to be 4,917,818; the receipts from all sources during the year have been $321,578, and the expenditures $307,728, leaving a balance of $13,850 in the treasury. The report was discussed during the remainder of the session and adopted. A number of the delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session in this city, are arranging for an excursion to Colorado at the end of the session. Members of the Church not in attendance at the assembly, and their families, will be allowed to join the excursion at any point on the line.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JEFFERSON, Texas, May 28.—The Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly closed its proceedings to-day.

A special committee was appointed to draw up a financial policy for the church, to be presented to the next Assembly.

The following corresponding delegates were appointed:

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States—W. D. Chadick, D. D., of Chattanooga; Alternate, Rev. A. Templeton, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.

To the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church—Rev. Henry Melville, of Uniontown, Penn., and Rev. J. W. Darby, of Evansville.

To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America—Rev. S. H. Bell, D. D., of St. Louis, and Rev. H. D. Ongett, of Covington, Ohio.

To the Evangelists' Union of Scotland—Rev. S. G. Burnett, of Newbern, Tenn., and Rev. A. B. M. Miller, D. D., of Waynesburg, Penn. Alternates—Rev. J. W. Poindexter, D. D., of Lincoln, Ill., and Rev. W. E. Ward, D. D., of Nashville, Tenn.

To the Presbyterian Alliance, which meets in London next July—Rev. W. E. Ward, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.

To the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly (colored)—Rev. E. N. Power, Maxwell, and Rev. George Mitchell, Athens, Ala.

The Committee on Deceased Ministers reported that twenty-two ministers and three licentiates died since the last General Assembly. Suitable resolutions were reported and adopted.

The customary resolutions of thanks to railways, &c., were adopted, and the General Assembly, after a very harmonious and pleasant session, was dissolved to meet at Bowling Green, Ky., the third Thursday of May, 1876.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., May 28.—The *Monitor*, the Republican organ of the State, calls for the impeachment of Gov. Weston, in an editorial this evening. The article creates considerable sensation here, and may possibly foreshadow a course to be pursued by the party.

LONG BRANCH RAILWAYS.

WHAT HAS BEEN AND WILL BE DONE.

THE NEW PASSENGER DEPOT—THE EXTENSION OF THE JERSEY SOUTHERN—ENLARGEMENT OF OCEAN GROVE—GOSSIP ABOUT THE HOTELS—HOW LITTLE MONEY IS MADE IN THEM—THE BILLS OF FARE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Thursday, May 27, 1875.

We have had here a dreary interval of genuine fog—not a mere mist, but something that would have passed muster even in St. George's Channel. It was accompanied by a drizzling rain, and was, in short, the kind of weather which may best be described as suicidal. But all the gardeners and the hotel proprietors, who make a specialty of their turf, were delighted, and went about saying, "This rain will do a power of good." It was kind enough to lift its dull curtain from the sky and sea after about twenty-four hours' gloom, and then the great work of renovating, replacing, repainting, &c., went on busily as ever. I mounted to the top of the Ocean House to survey the operation of raising a new flag-staff, the old one having been hurled on to the lawn during a brisk gale in the Winter. But when I was on the roof, the scene presented was so fair to the rear, and so interesting and beautiful to the front, that I forgot the flag-pole operation until a shout of triumph told me that the sixty feet of pine was fairly on end. Far out to sea the sparkling breast of the ocean was fairly covered with sails. During the fog the big three-masted schooners that do our coasting business were all detained in port, and they now had all come out together, sailing with distended sails into the warm and perfumed zone of the south country. With them were numerous fishing-boats, and there were so many white sails that at first glance one might believe there were thousands. But I took the trouble to count, and there were in all 157. It struck me at the time that our coasting trade was more important than people generally believed, and that though our ocean trade was nearly gone, yet it would at any moment be capable of dilating to its former proportions, since we had such an inexhaustible nursery of sailors in our coasting traffic. I thought then that there were many other sea-side resorts in America where I might have seen the same sight to seaward. But Long Branch is the only place that I know of where one can reverse the picture with advantage, and look inland. Almost everywhere *they* present stretches of barren white sand, interspersed here and there by a frowsy vegetation of dull greenish weeds, that grow in tufts and bunches, with a sullen background of cedars. But here the landscape was of the most smiling pastoral character. There were green fields, where the wheat was springing up grandly; broad pastures, where cows were peacefully grazing, broken by small brooks where other cows were standing knee deep in the water; low hills, covered with thick foliage, and pretty villas everywhere. On the horizon line to the front and left were more green fields and patches of thick wood; to the right were visible the silvery sheen of the waters of Pleasure Bay, and a glimpse of Navesink River. Beyond the silver gleams rose up the massive crest of the Navesink Heights, showing like a purple haze. The *tout ensemble* lay there under the kisses of the sun, spread out before me like a vast picture.

I took a horse and rode round to see the different railroad improvements. I do not think from what I saw that the New-York public can hope to travel here by rail until the beginning of July. I rode first to the place for the passenger depot, which is in the rear of Morris' Pavilion Hotel. All the fences had been removed from the lots purchased by John Taylor Johnston, and the whole had been thrown into one huge field. There were laborers and wagons at work laying out the track, but I confess I did not see any commencement of a depot building, and I have an idea that the tickets will, for the greater part of this season, be dispensed from a tent. I followed the course of the track, which appears to be almost a dead level, through the small cutting on Bath avenue, across the fields, along the skirt of the upper town to the place of junction with the Jersey Southern. Visitors to Long Branch are perhaps aware that the road from Sandy Hook, after it leaves the Branch depot, makes a sharp turn to the right, going at right angles to its former course, touching first at Branch Port, which is at the navigable end of Pleasure Bay, then Ocean Port, which is at the end of the *embouchure* of Shrewsbury River, and then running on to the race track at Monmouth Park. The new road runs through Ocean Port, bridging over the Shrewsbury River, on to Branch Port, where it crosses the Jersey Southern. The authorities have opened a new street in the upper village of the Branch, which is called Washington street, and which goes straight to Branch Port. At the foot of this street the big depot for freight, &c., the railway works, engine houses, &c., will ultimately be built, as this is really the terminus of the line. The other depot will be almost entirely for passengers.

Riding along this Washington street I came to the conclusion that the quarrels between the upper and lower villages of the Branch about the depot were absurd. I do not see that it could have been placed anywhere else. It has the advantage not only of the junction of the two roads, but is also at the head of navigation, for the largest schooners can come up to the dock at Branch Port. But it does seem to me that this railway will work immense changes in the fortunes of the Branch. This new street, Washington street, is on elevated ground, presents the more delightful views, and is, as the advertisements for country board declare, in close proximity to the depot. One man has built a handsome cottage here, a Mr. Corlies, whom I regard as the bold pioneer, the Columbus, as it were, of the new world which this railway will discover. I said last year that the elevated land in the upper village seemed to be very eligible for villas. I am now convinced that within a few years the tide of development will sweep here from the West End. It is not that the latter will lose any of its distinctive advantages, but hitherto it has been the only quarter in which progress has been shown. For the present year there has been stagnation in villa building. When it revives the West End may go on as heretofore, but the great impulse will certainly be felt in the upper village. I will confess that nobody agrees with me, and that the real estate agents think I'm dreaming. But sooner or later the desire to hug the sea shore will be abandoned from necessity, and then, as it seems to me, at least, there will be a rush for the elevated land behind. There is, however, an element which may materially change this calculation. It is the extension of the Jersey Southern to Ocean Grove, which is now under construction, though I could not learn when it

would be finished. I am told that the Jersey Central has advanced the money for the purpose and has leased that part of the line. Indeed, I should not be in the least surprised if John Taylor Johnson had designs upon the Jersey Southern and intended to swallow it altogether. This would give him a Philadelphia Road, and he would then have the whole Long Branch business in his hands. He would also have the exquisite pleasure of dealing a heavy blow at Col. Scott, who has hampered him very much in building this Long Branch and New-York Road. Five suits did the terrible Colonel bring to compel him to rebuild the bridge over the Raritan River at Perth Amboy, and to widen the draw and the last time he succeeded. This prevented the line from being opened last year. Now, Mr. Johnson has the advantage, and I believe he is the man to push it. I fancy he intends to have his share of the Centennial business, which is in everyone's mind here.

It is not to be doubted that the extension to Ocean Grove will be completed during the season. The question is, What effect will it have upon the cottage land? As I wrote you before, Mr. Murphy thinks of selling his beautiful cottage and improving the farm lands which he has along the old road that leads to Green Grove, a little village north of Greenville, which is the Post Office for the Shark River country. Will Mr. Murphy's example be followed? Will men have large farms, or, in other words, estates and country-houses in the English style, or will there be a succession of villas beyond Mrs. Biddle's and Mrs. Miller's, and an extension of Ocean avenue to Ocean Grove? My opinion is that the railway settles that question against the villas and the drive. Old Mr. Brown, who, so to speak, created the West End, would not go further than Mrs. Miller's cottage, because he considered the land unfit for the purpose. It is hummocky and broken. But the sea-cliffs are finer than to the northward. If a company chose to spend considerable money to level the land, it would be a superior location; but what inducement is there to do it? Can Long Branch now be indefinitely prolonged, like an india-rubber toy? That the time will come when Long Branch will stretch from Ocean Grove to Monmouth Beach I have never doubted; but for the immediate present, frankly I believe it has extended itself as far as practicable, and the future progress made will be in the interior.

This extension will run in a pretty nearly straight line from the Long Branch depot as it stands to-day. It goes behind Lester Wallack's house, making a pretty bad division of some of his fields, goes right through Mrs. Green's homestead on Park avenue, and so on to the southward. Mrs. Green's house has been pulled down, and the track has been laid in the vicinity of Lincoln avenue, which is about as far as I pursued its course. What the effect may be upon real estate back of Ocean avenue traversed by it, I cannot say. It will be an immense advantage to those who are at a comfortable distance, like Maggie Mitchell, the Albaughs, Ned Adams, and the theatrical fraternity generally, who settled quite in the background along Cedar and Park avenues. But the great pecuniary benefit will be felt by those who have lands quite to the south, like Mr. Murphy. I notice that some of the long-headed ones have large lots here, notably Lew Phillips and his father, and Samuel Cohen, Vandeveer, and a whole tribe of Woolleys. I am told that the country here is even more picturesque than in the Long Branch of our affections, and I do not doubt it, as the land undeniably is more broken. These are considerations which those who appreciate the value of real estate investments will do well to consider. For my part, I have long been satisfied that the future of Long Branch was certain, that it was destined to be, in fact, a city by the sea—the American Brighton. The sudden realization of the long talked of railway communications will give an extraordinary stimulus to the development of the place, and while we are thinking about it, suddenly all the little villages into which it is now divided will crystallize together, and lo! Long Branch will be a city in reality.

From speculations like these I pass to a consideration of a matter which I believe to be very near the heart of the American citizen—the price of board at Long Branch. Two things are clear: one that we are paying too much, the other that the hotel-keepers are not making enough. Five dollars a day is too much as regards the first, and it is not pleasant to be on the verge of bankruptcy every season as regards the last. Hotel-keeping cannot be so very remunerative at Long Branch, if we consider the results. Generally, we only think of our $5; but for once let us think a little of something else. The Stetsons, at the West End, which is the most lucrative house in the place, made a disastrous bankruptcy. Burrowes, at the Continental, (now the Ocean House,) also a very lucrative house, made a disastrous failure. Laird died from sheer trouble and distress of mind at the mortgage debts piled upon the Mansion House and the United States, and his family would have been beggars but for his insurances. The Coopers have never made any money out of the Metropolitan, and let us ask Dr. Conover, who owns it, how much he has made? Poor Henry Howland, after more than thirty years of hotel-keeping, failed last year. That little house, the Clarendon, has ruined Spencer, who leaves it this year after three seasons, during which he has steadily sunk money. Let us ask Mr. L. Phillips, who owns it, how much money he has made? And yet these places have all been full. The only men who have contrived to make any money are the Lelands and Presbury & Hildreth. The former are wonderful hotel-keepers, knowing their business as an absolute science; the latter are very wealthy gentlemen, with immense prestige and connections, and with a locality of exceptional advantages. But Col. Presbury told me confidentially that neither he nor his partner ever drew any money out of it. All the profits—and they have been sometimes great—went to increase the advantages of the hotel—to improve its surroundings, &c.

Now, it will not do to say that all these men failed because they did not know how to keep a hotel. A man ought to be able to make money in the business, even though he does not come up to the Leland standard, just as a lawyer may be permitted to live and thrive though he is neither an Evarts nor a Fullerton. The fact is that the present system of hotel-keeping is too costly for the public and for the hotel-keeper. It is unprofitable to both. There's the great secret. We pay more than we can afford, and the landlord gives us more than he can afford. All the newspaper growling about princely landlords who move about in state, and clerks who are too lordly to be civil, is either sensational nonsense or exceptional, isolated facts. Don't we who travel know that whatever information we want about a strange city, about a gentleman we wish to see, about the arrival and departure of trains, is pleasantly and courteously given? Don't we who have eyes see the landlords of the greatest hotels, representing millions of capital, busying themselves about the smallest details of their business. Look at the Lelands; look at the gentlemen of the Fifth Avenue Hotel; look at Hawkes & Bird. They know the price of everything in their house, from a bundle of asparagus down to the brass-headed nails used in their upholstery rooms for repairing chairs. If a servant does not do his work, they are down on him within an hour. If an improper character gets a room through a mishap, they know it, and courteously dismiss her before the day is done. They attend to their business as thoroughly as successful bankers, as great dry goods men, as leading journalists. And the same things make success in all professions: thorough knowledge of details, back-bone, and hard work. Genius, no doubt, gives the special flavoring, but success depends on the above.

Why, then, do hotel-keepers of watering-places in general, and Long Branch in particular, not succeed? They have the elements of success, and they charge enough, as many sorrowing Paterfamilias will remark. If any one will look at the bill of fare he will comprehend that even at $5 a day it must be difficult to squeeze out a profit. The great continent of America, and all the *magasins de charcuterie* of Europe are ransacked to feed delicately a people dying of dyspepsia from gorging dainties. In the month of April I was boarding at the Sturtevant House. We had dinners that began with green turtle soup, that comprised every thing that could be got, and wound up with strawberries and burned almonds, which latter by the bye, the ladies and children carried away in their pockets. Spirit of Sardanapalus! What had I, a humble reporter, to do with such things? Once in awhile the ineradicable spirit of *gourmandise* might tempt me, but for every-day fare I had no right to such things. Nor was the pay proportioned to such a bill of fare, that is to say, for the parlors next the sky. I don't doubt—in fact I know—that the individuals on the lower floors had to pay roundly. We, whose aspiring spirits would not stop short of the highest flight, got the benefit of the Apician fare provided for them, while they, the wealthy ones, scorned the lofty altitudes to which we ascended. And rather than have those Alpine regions untenanted, the proprietors made the rates so low that even journalists could lodge there.

At the Ocean House and the West End the bills of fare for breakfast are a curiosity. They contain all the fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit which can be procured by hook or by crook. If the guests knew enough to order a single thing, one dish with a plate of fruit afterward, they would spare themselves much sorrow. But they destroy their appetites by gorging, and then try to renew them by listlessly tasting half a dozen things which, for them, have no flavor. How can they have? To taste anything demands a concurrence—flavor in the object, and freshness in our own palates. If the latter is wanting, then the most exquisite flavors will be lost. And they are. This accounts for the fact which has surprised so many Americans, that they found so many famous delicacies tasteless, and after trying them all, fell back as a last resort upon broiled ham. How many have I watched pishing and pshawing here and at Saratoga over *paté de foie gras*, game pie, frogs, tenderloins, lamb chops, and ordering in a rage breakfast-bacon or ham, declaring that the things were a sham. But they will order them. Some of them try to like them; others want to tell their country friends how many things they had for breakfast. I have seen Pittsburgers and Buffalonians, blazing with diamonds, order a dozen different dishes for breakfast, and after all make the meal entirely on ham or beefsteak. We New-Yorkers, who, unfortunately for ourselves, live in hotels, have learned the fallacy of variety. It is not trying a dozen things at once that makes variety charming. If our friends would only try one thing at a meal, they would be surprised at the improvement. But, in the meantime, let them realize what their absurdity costs the house which they honor with their patronage. We who placidly breakfast on a mutton chop when we are wildly profuse, and half the time on oatmeal, have to pay $5 a day because other people will eat with their eyes. I say we, meaning New-Yorkers, because we as a body have become so much accustomed to the profusion of a hotel, that, like the grocer's boys with the figs, we don't care for it.

There is a simple remedy which, to those who have traveled on the Continent, is obvious. Let the breakfasts be *à la carte*, and let everybody pay for what he has. Why should that simple old gentleman, whose life has been given to furthering public education, and whose millions have never given him a moment's exultation, pay for more than his oatmeal? Why should he be compelled to pay his quota to the defraying the expenses of that vulgar party, from heaven knows where, who have deliberately gone through the entire bill, and have actually worn out the perspiring, and, I fear, slightly odoriferous, colored waiter? In England everybody at hotels expects to pay for what he has; indeed, if he rings for pen and ink he will have to pay twenty-five cents. Hotel people there do not keep hotel for pleasantry. There they are truly extortionate. On the Continent it is the custom to have only two meals, a breakfast whenever you choose, and a dinner at five or six, according to the locality. The first is strictly *à la carte*, the second is a *table d'hote*, at a fixed rate per head, generally about four or five francs in first-class hotels. With hotels so large as ours the charm of the *table d'hote* would be lost. Hence perhaps our system had better be retained so far. But I see no reason why our breakfasts should not be *à la carte*. From the moment that people realized the cost of ordering everything in a bill of fare, there would be an end of such costly pleasantry. And I really believe that the rate per diem could be reduced at least a dollar if the experiment were to be tried. I have sounded the Lelands about it, and I think they may be induced to lead off in the reform. It is actually necessary from a hygienic view, for half our people are killing themselves from over-eating. GAR.

A TRUANT PROTEGE.

The London *Daily Standard* of May 15 has the following: A romantic affair has just happened at Liverpool. A young lady, who had been brought up by a clergyman's wife at a rectory near Chester, a week or two ago contrived, by an ingenious pretense, to obtain a considerable sum of money from the lady, together with permission to go to the city, and having reached Chester she was privately married, by license, to a person who, a few days afterward, sailed for America, leaving numerous creditors—betting and otherwise. A few days ago she disappeared from the rectory, leaving a farewell note that she intended to join her husband. The Police in Liverpool were communicated with, and the clergyman's wife proceeded to that town at the earliest possible moment in the hope of intercepting the fugitive. She arrived at the landing stage on Thursday, just in time to find her protegé on board the tender of the White Star steamer Britannic, and on the point of sailing for New-York. A scene of a highly dramatic nature followed. The excited lady rushed on the tender and forcibly dragged the girl to the stage, uttering disjointed and hysterical exclamations, and when both were on *terra firma* she broke out into a torrent of reproaches which caused the fair defaulter to sob loudly, and attracted a large number of spectators. At length some degree of calmness was restored, and the parties drove to a hotel, the services of the Police officer who had been in attendance to take the runaway into custody if necessary being unrequired. The young lady was accompanied by her maid.

THE RECOVERY OF SUNKEN TREASURE.

The steam-ship Dido, belonging to the London and Edinburgh Shipping Company, left Leith for Vigo on May 11, with a number of divers on board. The vessel has been chartered by a London salvage company for the purpose of carrying on operations to recover treasure sunk in the harbor at Vigo in the form of specie and plate valued at several millions. The treasure was lost in 1702, when a rich fleet of Spanish galleons, with a convoy of French ships of the line, were attacked by the combined English and Dutch fleets in Vigo harbor. The French were beaten, and the galleons fell into the hands of the conquerors, with the exception of six, which were set on fire and sunk by the Spaniards to save them from being captured. More than one attempt has already been made to recover the treasure, but these have failed from the want, it is stated, of proper appliances. In the event of the treasure being recovered a royalty of forty-three and a half per cent. will be paid to the Spanish Government.

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Commencement at Dartmouth occurs on the last Thursday in June, the 24th.

There were 342 applications at Harvard for the seventy-five rooms reserved for Freshmen.

The Board of Education of Nashville has adopted a new scale of salaries, in accordance with the amount of work to be done by each teacher, no distinction being made on account of sex.

The Summer School of Geology of Harvard University, under the direction of Prof. Shaler, and accompanied by Profs. Whitney, Gray, and others, will encamp for explorations at Cumberland Gap the coming Summer.

The final scheme for the annual examinations at Harvard is bulletined, and the order of these pleasant variations will now remain unchanged. The examinations commence June 1 and close on the 24th, the day before Class Day.

Dr. Goertner has received from Dr. P. H. Fowler, of Utica, a handsome and most welcome addition to the library of Hamilton College. It consists of about 1,200 volumes of theological and miscellaneous literature, of great value to students.

Mr. Hugh Meharry, of Shawnee Mound, Ind., has made a donation of $10,000 to the Central Tennessee College. The Normal Department of the college this year numbered eighty-five teachers. The college has sent 300 teachers during the last four years throughout Tennessee and other States adjoining it, and good reports come back of the work done by these young men and women.

The fund for the support of the four Normal Schools of Wisconsin is derived from land granted the State by Congress, and amounts to over $1,000,000; when all the land is sold the sum will reach $2,000,000 at least. Thus the people are not taxed for the support of these establishments, which are controlled by a board of nine Regents It is intended shortly to erect two more State schools of a similar character.

The Nebraska State University appears to be rather a costly institution. It takes a trifle over $19,000 per year for current expenses, and the attendance of students averages 100. On this basis the expense to the State was, for operating expenses, $570 47½ for each student, but, as only twenty-eight of these students can be regarded as university men, the cost of supporting the university appears to be excessive.

On the 18th inst., the Board of Trustees of the Johns Hopkins University purchased for $75,000 the two lots with improvements on North Howard street, immediately adjoining the grounds occupied by the Baltimore City College, and belonging to the Pendleton estate, and the estate of the late St. George W. Teackle, and they propose to commence there next year the regular exercises of the university. The idea is to make a beginning in advance of the erection of the university buildings, and to form a nucleus for the future great Maryland school. A corps of Professors will be engaged, and the course of instruction will be carried on systematically so that an easy transfer can be made to the university when it is ready for occupation. Prof Gilman has been lately collecting interesting data in reference to the number of Maryland students who annually avail themselves, in the absence of home schools of a higher standard, of the educational advantages offered in other States, and evidently purposes studying his new field of labor thoroughly.

On the 20th inst. the Pennsylvania State Normal School of the Ninth District was formally opened at Indiana, Indiana County. It was erected at a cost of $180,000, and there is at present a debt of $45,000 upon it. The school was opened for the reception of students on Monday, 24th inst., with eighty students. Since that day the number has increased to 150. There are 252 rooms in the building, sufficient to accommodate at least 400 boarding students. The cost of the building and grounds was about $200,000. The faculty, as far as appointed, is as follows: Principal, Rev. E. B. Fairfield, D. D., LL. D.; English Literature, J. H. Young, of Indiana; Grammar, T. T. Chapman, of Cambria County; Model School, A. H. Berlin, of Montrose, Penn.; Chemistry, Hiram Collier, of Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society; Elocution, Miss Ada Kershaw; Geography, History, &c., Miss Jane E. Leonard, late of Millersville State Normal School Penmanship and Free-Hand Drawing, Miss Mary Bradley, late of Shippensburg State Normal School; Assistant in Mathematics, H. J. Bolar, of Indiana.

At a recent meeting of the visitors of William and Mary College ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise stated that the Secretary had in his possession a valuable historical document relating to the college. It belonged to Valentine, the sculptor, and was a letter dated London, 1772, giving an account of the execution and erection of the statue of Lord Botetourt at Williamsburg. In this connection he desired to say a word about the treatment of that statue. It had been shamefully defaced and pulled to pieces. He said the Williamsburg people ought to hang their heads in shame when it is mentioned. He wanted to know, too, what had become of that lead bust of Sir Walter Raleigh which used to surmount the door in Apollo Hall, in the old Raleigh Tavern? Then there was the old magazine. O, shame, that the people should so forget every association as to let that be pulled to pieces, and be, as it now is, he said, used as a stable. He was proud of the historical associations which cluster so thickly around Williamsburg. There the secret sessions of the Safety Committee were held, and there the magazine movement was planned. Some might sneer at the people boasting of the old days of Williamsburg. For his part he gloried in them. They were his happiest feelings, all that were left in the wreck of these modern times.

The colored citizens of Petersburg, Va., have addressed a petition "to whomsoever it may concern and to the public," asking for the appointment of colored teachers in the public schools. The petition says:

"We do not want our children to think or feel that they are inferior by God's creation, but, to the contrary; we want them to be trained to feel and know that by God's creation, they are equal to one and all; that God 'hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.' To be trained to know that they have an indisputable right to ascend by personal industry and perseverance to as high a position in the temple of fame, art, science, morals, Christianity, &c., as any other person or persons on the face of God's earth. Rare are the cases that white teachers implant such training to their colored pupils. Witness from time to time the discriminating, unjust treatment inflicted upon colored pupils. A close observer can discern that there is a wide difference in the treatment of colored and white pupils in our colored public schools. The teachers of our schools should know their pupils, not only in the school-house. They should know the residence and parents of their pupils. They should know their pupils in adversity as well as in prosperity; in sickness; when dying; when dead, and when buried. Colored teachers secure such knowledge of their pupils, &c., for they have no dread or fear of the phantom—social equality. Ultimately, we hereby declare, unequivocally declare, that we want colored teachers in our colored public schools, and do hereby respectfully and unflinchingly request the school Board of Education, of such schools of this city, to employ, or cause to be employed, competent colored teachers in said schools, and that the standard of competency be placed no higher or lower than said standard in the white schools of like grade of this city. We are unyielding in our request, and shall not be satisfied until we have colored teachers."

THE CENTENNIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Gen. Hawley's paper, the Hartford *Courant*, says: "Several journals have commented—sometimes with more or less of hostile criticism—upon an alleged programme of ceremonies at the opening of the international exhibition, or the Centennial celebration, said to have been adopted at the late annual meeting of the Centennial Commission. It is said that Charles Francis Adams is to be the orator, Mr. Longfellow the poet, Gens. William T. Sherman and Joseph E. Johnston, marshals, &c. Even some Philadelphia papers have joined in the criticism. It is all a mistake—no such programme, and no programme whatever was adopted. The committee on opening ceremonies made a confessedly imperfect report merely for suggestions, and it was promptly recommitted for revision. In the appointment of committees for the ensuing year the committee on opening ceremonies and exercises was almost entirely reconstructed, as we observe by consulting the list, and we are credibly informed that the selection of orators, poets, and readers, and the whole order of exercises, both for the opening of the exhibition May 19 and the Fourth of July week, will receive most careful and thorough consideration at as early a day as possible."

A NOVEL VERDICT.

A letter from Kansas City, Mo., relates that last week a poor farmer of Bates County, went into a grocery store in that city for the purpose of getting some flour. He had no money, but offered to mortgage his team for one hundred pounds of flour. The merchant refused to let him have the flour without the money, whereupon the farmer picked up the flour and put it in his wagon and left town. The merchant sued him, and the jury gave their verdict as follows: "Defendant shall have the flour for his consumption, and the merchant shall pay the costs."

A MODEL STEAM-SHIP.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE WHITE STAR STEAMER GERMANIC—DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VESSEL—ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOME PROVIDED.

The new steam-ship Germanic, of the White Star Line, which is expected to arrive at this port next Sunday, on her first trip across the Atlantic, is a sister ship to the Britannic, which was launched about twelve months ago. The length of the Germanic over all is 470 feet, with a keel 455 feet long. The breadth of her beam is 45 feet, and the depth of the hold is 34 feet. The gross registered tonnage of the vessel is 5,000 tons, and the net tonnage is 3,150 tons. She can accommodate 180 saloon and 1,100 steerage passengers. She has three decks, the main, upper, and lower. There is a promenade or spar deck, 163 feet long, and 48 feet wide. The steering is done by steam, and is worked from the wheel-house, situated under the Captain's bridge amid-ships. A system of telegraphy has been introduced for working the ship when going in and out of dock, thereby obviating shouting and delay in executing orders. The vessel is divided into nine water-tight compartments, the bulk-heads of five of them reaching to the main deck, thus giving great stability to the vessel as well as securing her safety. The engine and boiler space is 107 feet long, and this, considering the vast power required to propel a ship of the size of the Germanic, is economical, and leaves ample room for passengers and cargo. There are four cylinders, two high and two low pressure, the diameter of the former being 48 inches and the latter 83 inches. The stroke of piston is five feet. The nominal horse-power is 760, capable of working up to 5,400. The steam is supplied by eight oval-shaped boilers each fed by four furnaces. The boilers are placed in sets of four, and each set is in a water-tight compartment. By an ingenious arrangement the doors of the water-tight bulk-heads may be closed in the event of water entering the adjoining compartments. In the case of the set of boilers furthest from the engines, these can be shut off from the bunkers beyond by a slip door, which may be closed instantly by a turn of the handle through the agency of compressed air. A door on either side of the bulk-head will rise in the event of water coming into the hold below, and by these means the contingency of the fires being extinguished is amply and ingeniously provided against. To every compartment in the vessel there is run a steam pipe, which in case of fire could at once be used for extinguishing purposes. In addition there is a fire hose the full length of the first-class saloon, which is attached to the plug every night, so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice. There are also connections in every part of the ship to which the hose could be applied in case of necessity, so that the appliances for meeting the emergency of fire are of the most complete description. The Germanic is specially suited for the passenger traffic. The roomy, well-fitted berths in the steerage of the vessel are placed in compartments thoroughly ventilated, as they are in all the boats of the White Star Line. It is well known that bad ventilation has much influence in producing sea-sickness, and in the construction of the steerage accommodations in the Germanic this fact has been kept fully in view. Special means are employed for the purpose of securing a thorough ventilation in the compartments devoted to the use of passengers. Shafts communicate with the state-rooms, the saloons, and the steerage berths through which warm or cold air can be conveyed by means of a fan, so as to keep up an agreeable temperature at all times. This is a vast improvement upon the old plan of opening and closing the hatchways and ports. The main saloon for first-class passengers is amidships in the middle deck. This situation, which has only recently been adopted in ocean steam-ships, secures greater immunity from the motion of the vessel. The saloon of the Germanic is a magnificent apartment, 52 feet 9 inches in length, 42 feet 6 inches in width, with a height of nearly eight feet. The tables are arranged lengthwise, and as many as 200 persons can dine together. The new revolving chairs which have been introduced largely promote the comfort and convenience of the passengers, which admit of their leaving the table without disturbing those beside them. All of the furniture of the saloon is of teak, and the upholstery is in red velvet. The paneling is of beautifully-polished birds-eye maple, with fluted teak columns, and the walls are covered with neatly embossed *papier mache*, which is rendered water-proof. The flooring is of oak teak and walnut and is handsomely carpeted. A gay and cheerful aspect is derived from the decoration of the walls and the varieties of glasses of various shapes and colors standing in the racks which are suspended from the ceiling. A well-appointed fire-place, a handsome piano, and attractive library are features of the saloon. In addition to the side lights, which are numerous, there are about the same number of oval-shaped openings in the ceiling, which serve the purpose of lighting and ventilating the saloon. At the head of the spacious staircase leading from the saloon is a comfortable smoking-room, abundantly furnished with elegant lounges and tables. The ladies' saloon is on the promenade deck, and is luxuriantly furnished. Forward and left of the chief saloon there are seventy-five state rooms of various dimensions, all sumptuously furnished, some of them being large enough to accommodate a family. Two of the state-rooms have swinging berths, which are intended to counteract the unpleasantness experienced from the rolling or pitching of the vessel. This is to some extent an imitation of the Bessemer principle. There is a barber's shop and a nursery; and in the steerage an hospital is provided for emigrant passengers who may be ill during the voyage. The cooking for the whole ship is done by steam. The preliminary trial of the Germanic was made on April 21, under command of Capt. W. H. Thompson, R. N. R., Commodore of the White Star fleet, and by a series of cruises outside of Belfast Lough her engines were tested. The sailing qualities of the vessel were pronounced to be such as would render her one of the fastest and safest ocean steamers afloat.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

PRESIDENT GARRETT, OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD, EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was in Chicago on Tuesday, and in conversation with a reporter of the *Tribune* of that city, in regard to the railroad war, said that it depended entirely on the Pennsylvania Railroad managers to terminate the present conflict. As far as he was concerned, he would never move an inch from the position he had taken. As soon as the right was conceded to his road to enter New-York over the Pennsylvania Railroad, as he had been doing for thirty years, and to make such rates from Baltimore and Chicago as he chose, he was ready for peace, and not sooner. He would not meddle with the rates from Philadelphia and New-York, and would be willing to maintain any rate the roads at those points should adopt. He cared but little for the New-York and Philadelphia traffic, his principal object being to make Baltimore the principal outlet for the produce from the great West. Since the completion of his road to Chicago the business of Baltimore had received a great impetus, and property in that city had largely advanced in value. The Saratoga combination, which had been gotten up to ruin the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, had only served to establish the road and give it a standing in the West which otherwise it could not have obtained for many years. It had been and was now his firm object to maintain the freight rates on fourth class, the principal freight shipped from the West, at thirty-five cents per 100. This was a reasonable rate, and gave his company a fair profit. The other lines had to submit to this rate or there could be no peace. They might go above or below this figure if they chose, but he would not be coerced by them into making a rate to suit them. He intended to manage his own business, and not have it managed by others. It was the interest of the people of the West to support his road, for otherwise reasonable rates could not be maintained. The passenger rates were now below a paying figure, and would be raised again after the restoration of peace. But under no consideration would he consent to raise them again to what they were before the war commenced. As far as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was concerned, it could stand war any length of time. Its financial condition never was better than at present, and the earnings were daily increasing; still he regretted that the war was severely injuring other lines and destroying American railroad securities abroad. The Erie Railroad was now in such bad financial condition that it would be forced into bankruptcy before long. The Pennsylvania Railroad, though still bragging about its earnings, was not making money. The road has been losing immense amounts since the war began, and such little exhibitions of petty spite as refusing to carry the United States mail from the Baltimore and Ohio Depot would help it but little. He had a letter from the Postmaster General in regard to this matter, a few days ago, stating that if the Pennsylvania Railroad insisted upon this measure the Government would also withdraw the Western mails from that road. Though this war was at present injuring a great many interests, still it was his opinion that in the end it would prove a great blessing, and establish the railroads in this country on a sounder and firmer basis than they had been on heretofore.

FAILURES IN THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The failure of two stock brokers was announced yesterday at the Stock Exchange. One was the firm of E. Washburn & Co., No. 62 Broadway, and the other Samuel M. Salomon, No. 40 Broad street. The amount of their liabilities is not heavy. Both houses were "long" of railroad stocks, and in consequence of the recent depreciation in the value of Erie shares unable to carry them. In accordance with the rules of the Exchange the following stocks belonging to these firms were sold: 200 of Lake Shore at 60¾, 300 at 60⅜, 100 at 60, 500 at 59⅞, 200 at 60⅛, 600 at 59⅞, and 500 at 60¼. Also, 200 of Wabash at 72¾, 100 of Erie at 18, 500 at 18⅜, and 600 at 18½.

LAW REPORTS.

CONVICTION OF DUFFY.

THE ASSAILANT OF DEPUTY CONTROLLER EARLE FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED—FAILURE OF THE INSANITY DEFENSE—SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The trial of James A. Duffy, the prison-van driver, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle on the 4th inst., was resumed before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Counsel on both sides having concluded the summing up on the previous day, Judge Sutherland, on the opening of the court, commenced his charge to the jury. His Honor ably reviewed the evidence at length, directing the attention of the jury to its important points, and explained with clearness the law relating to insanity and its application to the case on trial. The question for them to decide was whether the prisoner, at the time of his attack on Deputy Controller Earle was in a state of mind to know whether the act was right or wrong. Before they could convict the prisoner, they should be satisfied that at the time of the attempted shooting he was of sound mind. If, on the other hand, they believed from the evidence that Duffy was insane on the day in question, it would be their duty to acquit him on that ground.

At 11:10 A. M. the jury retired, and at 1:25 P. M. returned with a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of an attempt to commit the offense charged in the second count of the indictment—assault, with a deadly weapon with intent to injure.

Mr. Foster, counsel for the prisoner, asked that the jury be polled. The request was acceded to without altering the verdict. Counsel then moved for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, on the ground that a verdict of an attempt could not be received on an indictment, (as in the case of Duffy,) for a completed offense, and that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. Counsel also contended that the prisoner was of unsound mind, and demanded of the court an examination into his condition.

District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, and quoted authorities in support of his argument sustaining the conviction of Duffy.

Judge Sutherland denied the motion of counsel for the prisoner, who took an exception to the ruling of his Honor.

Mr. Foster asked that sentence be postponed for a few days in order to give the prisoner's counsel an opportunity to prepare their case.

District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, and moved for judgment.

Judge Sutherland, addressing Duffy, said the jury had dealt very mercifully with him in bringing in the form of verdict they had. He did not think there had been a particle of evidence to show that he was of unsound mind when shooting at Mr. Earle. On the contrary, all the testimony for the prosecution went to prove that he was on that occasion cool and collected. He supposed that Duffy had heard and spoken a great deal about Mr. Green, and wanted to make a hero of himself by shooting either that gentleman or his deputy. He regretted very much being compelled to sentence the prisoner, on account of his family, but thought the circumstances of the case warranted him in inflicting the heaviest penalty in his power. If the jury had found the prisoner guilty of the graver offense contained in the first count of the indictment, he should most certainly have sentenced him to the highest penalty—ten years in the State Prison. He would, therefore, sentence the prisoner to the full penalty under the verdict—two years and six months in State Prison at hard labor.

Duffy heard the sentence without moving a muscle, and walked back to the prisoner's box without lifting his eyes. His wife and daughter, who were in court, burst forth in loud lamentations. The latter was seized with hysterics, and had to be removed screaming from the chamber to the corridor outside.

Shortly after sentence was pronounced an application was made in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Brady for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the release of Duffy. The writ was granted, and made returnable forthwith, and Duffy was brought into court at once. Mr. A. H. Purdy, counsel for the prisoner, was ready to present a petition to the court, claiming that the court by which Duffy had been tried and sentenced was not of competent jurisdiction in his case, and that the prisoner was improperly restrained of his liberty, asking for his discharge on these grounds. After an informal conversation between the counsel and Judge Brady the case was adjourned until Wednesday, and Duffy was committed to the Tombs.

THE WARD'S ISLAND MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF KEEPER POWER—TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

The trial of John Power, an attendant in Ward's Island Insane Asylum, for the killing of Gustave De Vernon, an insane patient, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Brady. The prisoner was accompanied by his counsel, William F. Howe, and District Attorney Lyon conducted the prosecution.

George Van Hannock was recalled by Mr. Lyon, and testified that he had never talked to Warden Rush of giving deceased a beating in the cell. He had never said that the lunatic had an iron bar in his hand, and had not sat on the head of the deceased during the struggle in the cell.

Mr. Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, was put on the stand and testified that Van Hannock had in a conversation with him stated that deceased was a very violent person, and that at the time the alleged murder occurred he [Van Hannock] sat upon the head of the deceased while he was being put in the straight jacket. Mr. Cox's testimony was subsequently denied by Van Hannock.

Dr. Goodman was next called, and testified that he was present at a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and noticed the appearance of several bruises on the right side of the dead man's chest, and one on his thigh. The marks of the bruises were not distinct, and might have been produced by compressing the stomach. The body showed other indications that the deceased had been a man addicted to drinking alcoholic liquors, which tended to produce pneumonia.

On cross-examination by District Attorney Lyon, Dr. Goodman admitted that he had only received his diploma as a physician last February, and had never practiced surgery until his appointment as Assistant Medical Officer on the Island. He stated also that he had not made a thorough examination of the deceased when called upon.

Michael Collins, the Policeman who arrested De Vernon on the 23d of March, the day before he was sent to the asylum, testified that the deceased was very violent when arrested. Witness had a great deal of trouble in taking him to the station-house.

Sergt. William J. Linden, of the First Police Precinct, testified that De Vernon was unmanageable when brought to the Station-house. He made a great deal of noise in his cell for a time, and suddenly became silent. The cell was then examined, and it was discovered that the man had hung himself by the neck to a slat over the door, with a pocket-handkerchief. He was cut down and was with difficulty restored to consciousness.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Wednesday next.

ARREST OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

On Thursday afternoon Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, late lessee of the Northern Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and West streets, who has recently been deprived of his lease by legal proceedings, went to the hotel to get some of his furniture, which he intended to remove to his new hotel at No. 182 Chatham square. Mr. Joseph Slevin, of No. 10 Jay street, who was in possession of the premises as agent of the owner, refused to admit Mr. Rossa, and, when he persisted in an endeavor to enter, pushed him with some violence. A scuffle then ensued, and both men received blows on the head and face. A Police officer interfered, and each of the men wanted the other arrested, but as neither would make a clear charge, the officer was in a dilemma. Finally Slevin, who alleged that he was struck first, made a complaint of assault and battery against Rossa, who was arrested and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, ex Assistant District Attorney Algernon S. Sullivan appearing as his counsel. Slevin's face was badly bruised, and both temples were covered with plaster. Rossa had an abrasion under his right eye and a scalp wound on the back of the head. Justice Otterbourg required Mr. Rossa to give $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, or be imprisoned for ten days. Rossa gave the bail, Mr. Sullivan becoming his surety.

A CIVIL JUSTICE PROSECUTING A CRIPPLED BOOT-BLACK.

Two weeks ago a son of Ignatz Hoff, the keeper of a barber shop in the hotel No. 20 Union square, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, for maltreating a boot-black named Joseph C. Pratt. The complainant, who is a cripple, alleged that the beating he received from young Hoff was because he refused to discontinue "shining" in front of the hotel, thereby diverting from the barber's exchequer many a nickel. The boy Hoff was fined and discharged yesterday morning. Justice Ackert, who presides over the Civil Court in the same building, entered the court-room and took a seat on the bench beside Judge Kasmire. After a few cases had been disposed of the name of "Joseph C. Pratt" was called, and the crippled boot-black who a few days before appeared in the same court as a complainant, was arraigned as a prisoner at the bar. His accuser proved to be Hoff, the barber, who swore that on Thursday night the boy Pratt threatened to shoot him, and otherwise conducted himself in a disorderly manner. He was, besides, the complainant alleged, the one conspicuous nuisance of the neighborhood. In these allegations Hoff was corroborated by Judge Ackert, who is a boarder in the hotel, and who seemed to appear in the double capacity of *amicus curiæ* and prosecutor. He represented to Judge Kasmire that the boy was vicious and saucy, and urged his commitment with zeal. The boy, who appeared to be bright and intelligent, retorted with a ready tongue. He said that a few days ago, while he was plying his brush in the neighborhood of the hotel, "that man" (pointing to Judge Ackert) with one hand held him down by the neck, and with the other inflicted upon his back several painful blows with his cane. A gentleman, who was passing, interfered and advised the boy to go for a policeman, and volunteered to himself make the complaint. He went, but could not find an officer. Judge Kasmire paid little attention to the suggestions of his learned brother, and disposed of the case in his usual impartial manner. Young Pratt promised to seek a new stand, and was discharged. This decision was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the witnesses of the strange scene, who had been prejudiced in the boy's favor by the extra-judicial conduct of Judge Ackert.

THE GENET SUIT.

THE HARLEM COURT-HOUSE FRAUDS—DENIAL OF A REFERENCE AFFIRMED.

In the suit of the City of New-York against Henry W. Genet, to recover money of which the City was alleged to have been defrauded in the erection of the Harlem Court-house, the Supreme Court, General Term, affirmed the decision of the court below in its denial of a reference. The opinion of the court, given by Judge Westbrook, is as follows:

The gravamen of the complaint in this action is that the defendant has drawn and received from the Controller of the City of New-York a very much larger sum of money than "was due for services, labor, and materials necessary for, and which had been rendered and furnished in and about the construction and erection of a Court-house and place for the detention of prisoners within the limits of the Ninth Judicial District of the City of New-York." The answer denies this allegation. An issue is thus fairly presented, which will probably involve the items of the accounts for labor and materials expended and used in the erection of said building. It was therefore a cause which the court was fully authorized to refer under section 271 of the Code. It is true the action was not upon an account, but the trial of the issue, doubtless, involves "the examination of a long account," which makes the case a referrable one, and that the opinion of the Supreme Court at Special Term concedes. The Code, however, does not require such an action to be referred. The court may try it if it pleases, and the trial without the reference is not erroneous. The issue in this cause was joined in July, 1874. It was upon the calendar of the Circuit Court for trial in December, 1874, and the Judge holding such court had full power over it. Instead, however, of moving that court upon the calendar of which it was placed for trial the defendant moves in another branch of the same court, before another Judge, to take it from the trial court and send it to a Referee, and this motion is delayed until the cause is on the day calendar for trial. The plaintiffs are presumed to be ready with their witnesses, the defendant by no movement or notification undeceives them, and after preparation for the trial is made the motion for a reference is unexpectedly sprung upon them. It would, it seems to us, encourage delay if the discretion of the court had been exercised in favor of the defendant, and for that reason the reference was properly denied. An order should be entered affirming the decision of the Special Term, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, but without prejudice to the right of the trial court to make such a disposition of the action as it may see fit to do.

THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S SUIT AGAINST IRWIN.

An opinion was rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, in the suit brought against Richard B. Irwin by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for the recovery of the large sums of money placed in his hands to obtain the second subsidy for that incorporation. Irwin, in his defense, alleged that full discretionary powers in the management and disposal of the company's money had been given to its President, Alden B. Stockwell, and that the sums of money which Irwin is charged with having received were expended by him, and the company relinquished all claims for the money in question against Stockwell, the defendant in the suit, and all others for a good consideration. The plaintiffs moved that this part of Irwin's defense should be stricken out as irrelevant, and the court below denied the motion. The plaintiffs thereupon appealed to the higher court.

Judge Brady, who renders the opinion in the General Term, holds that the answer is proper as a defense by way of accord and satisfaction. It may be binding on the company if not in writing, and the defendant was not bound to set out his proofs in his pleading. Judge Brady condemns experimental motions, and says: "It is doubtless an instructive and ingenious process," but should be discouraged, as legal knowledge may be acquired by other modes "more genial and economical."

WINE IMPORTERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

About three weeks ago Frederick A. Springman and Adolph Gebhard, composing the firm of Springman & Gebhard, importers of wines at Nos. 54 and 56 Broad street, were charged before Commissioner Shields with having surreptitiously withdrawn thirty-seven baskets of Lac d'or champagne from the bonded warehouse, Nos. 2 and 4 Stone street, and substituted therefor an equal number of baskets of an inferior wine subject to a low rate of duty. Gebhard was arrested at the time by Deputy Marshal Bernhard, and he is now out on $5,000 bail pending an examination before the Commissioner. The Deputy Marshal could not find Springman, and it was believed that he had fled to avoid arrest. Yesterday he came before the Commissioner, accompanied by counsel, and gave the same amount of bail as had been required of his partner, to appear for examination.

A NOTORIOUS DESPERADO CONVICTED.

Lewis Harrington, a 'longshoreman, living at No. 77 Charlton street, who is known to the Police as one of the most dangerous characters on the west side river front, was placed on trial by District Attorney Nolan in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It appeared that on the 7th inst. Harrington, without the slightest provocation, fired a pistol at a sailor named Magnus Kirk, two balls from which entered the body of the latter—one at the throat, and another at the right shoulder, coming out of the back. John Gallagher, a fellow-seaman of the complainant, saw Harrington commit the crime. The doctor who attended Kirk testified that he did not think the wounded man should ever have recovered. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, testified that he had been looking for Harrington for a week, and finally discovered him on the east side of the City. The jury found Harrington guilty of felonious assault, with intent to kill, and he was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to five years in State Prison.

FRAUDS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Evidence having been laid before the Grand Jury by the District Attorney that Charles H. Otto, a foreman in the Dock Department, and Philip Reilly, a laborer, had obtained money from the City Treasury by false pretenses, an indictment for that offense was found against them. It is stated that Otto, in his pay-roll for January, charged nine and a half days' work alleged to have been performed by Reilly, and obtained $19 thereon from Paymaster Moore Falls. It was subsequently ascertained that the work had never been performed by Reilly, and the two parties implicated were indicted. Bench warrants were issued for the apprehension of the accused, and they were yesterday arrested while at work at Pier No. 46 North River, by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office. The prisoners were brought to the Court of General Sessions and committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail.

TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Rollins called up a lad named James Lyons, alias Michael Devine, charged with pocket-picking. Although only fourteen years of age his face is well-known to the Police and the attaches of the Criminal Courts. His latest feat was the picking of twenty-five cents from the overcoat pocket of Roscoe H. Channing, No. 200 Broadway, on the 18th of May. For this offense he was arrested, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years in State Prison

THE KELLY-WATERBURY SUIT.

An order was recently granted by Judge Donohue striking out portion of the answer in the suit of John Kelly against Nelson J. Waterbury for libel, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, General Term. The case was called yesterday, Messrs Henry L. Clinton and George W. Wingate answered for the plaintiff and were ready to proceed. Mr. Waterbury, however, procured the adjournment of the case until the Fall Term, his counsel, Judge Porter, being engaged in the Beecher case.

THE CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD WAR.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has vacated a preliminary injunction granted in the suit of the Christopher Street and Tenth Street Railroad Company to restrain the Cross-town Railroad Company from running its tracks across West street to Christopher Street Ferry. The court, in vacating the preliminary injunction, approves of the dismissal of the complaint by Judge Van Brunt, and in this way disposes of the case. Judge Davis, in rendering the opinion, holds that the charter given to the defendants authorizes them to lay tracks to the North River, and the plaintiffs were not empowered to bring a suit, having no relations to the streets or as protectors of public interests.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 28.—In the Court of Appeals, Friday, May 28, 1875:

No. 14.—*Malone vs. Hathway.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 17.—*Appleton Sturgis, Administrator, &c., respondent, vs. The New-Jersey Steam Navigation Company, respondent.*—Submitted.

No. 9.—*Silas G. Morgan et al., respondents, vs. Penelope Crocker et al., Administrators, &c., appellants.*—Argued by H. O. Cheeseboro, of counsel for appellants, and by Ely Topham for respondents.

No. 44.—*George C. Genet, appellant, vs. Daniel Ketchum et al., respondents.*—Argued by George C. Genet, of counsel for appellants, and by N. Davenport for respondents.

Proclamation made, and court adjourned to Monday, May 31, 1875.

COURT NOTES.

Christina Mayer, alias Marks, a notorious shoplifter, who was detected in the act of stealing eighty yards of blue silk from the store of Lord & Taylor, No. 259 Grand street, on the 11th of May, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was yesterday sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the Penitentiary.

Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, yesterday succeeded in arresting Henry Nesbitt, of No. 61 Watt street, a truck driver charged with attempting to bite off the ear of his employer, Hugh R. Black, a furniture dealer, of Canal street. The prisoner was brought to General Sessions and committed to the Tombs.

A preliminary injunction was granted yesterday by Judge Lawrence in Supreme Court, Chambers, at the suit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, restraining Wally Ward from giving theatrical performances at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Broadway, until he shall have paid the license fee required by law.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun a suit in the United States District Court against the official bond of Moritz Pinner, formerly an Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers in the United States Army, to recover $9,662, with interest from July 17, 1862, the date when this amount was found short in Pinner's accounts. The sureties on the bond are Albert Speyer and Emile Dupré.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

James Kilgore, of No. 53 Mott street, gave $300 bail, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge of selling impure milk.

Mary Quinn, a seamstress, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a velvet sacque, worth $35, from Mrs. Rachel Jackson, of No. 342 Bowery.

Patrick Mullen, a tailor, living at No. 129 Mott street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to await the result of dangerous wounds inflicted with a pair of shears on a woman named Annie Alton, in a quarrel at his residence yesterday morning.

The case in which Antonio M. Sateldo is charged with libeling Patrick H. Maguire was called on by Justice Otterbourg, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. George M. Curtis appeared for Sateldo, who was not able to be present, and the case was finally set down for Tuesday, the 8th prox., at 3 o'clock P. M.

On Thursday night Officer Cain, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while on duty in West Twenty-first street, saw a man raise the cover of the coal-vault in front of No. 210 West Twenty-first street, and descend through the aperture. He waited at the opening until the person again made his appearance and arrested him. In his possession he found some $5 worth of lead pipe. The prisoner gave his name as William Shaw, and at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Bixby held him for further examination.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Morris vs. Morris; in the matter of Sawyer; Webb, Executor, &c., vs. Webb; Morange vs. Hymes; Peck vs. Brady; Jena vs. Jena.

Granted.—Tucker vs. Livingston; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Alden vs. Hoagland; Tucker vs. Livingston; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Hatton vs. Campbell; Dougherty vs. Cary; Carr vs. Gibbs; Mare vs. Vedder; Stone vs. Bell; Freestone vs. Bottstein; in the matter of Cooper; Brown vs. Storer; Harden vs. Corbett; Jessup vs. Bagnett; Knoll vs. Bosworth; Creep vs. Jacoby; Cockroft, vs. Soule; Clark vs. McCormack; Irwin vs. White; in the matter of La Farge.

Alden vs. Hoagland.—Memorandum for counsel.

Trulee vs. Alden.—Motion to vacate attachment is denied with costs. (Hecker vs. Mitchell—5 Abb., 453, &c.)

Courtney vs. New York, Western Shore and Chicago Railroad Company.—Order appointing Receiver vacated.

Cushier vs. Kohlhoff.—I require the written consent of the Attorney General, or his representative, to the appointment of the Receiver.

MacGregor vs. MacGregor.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff, with custody of child.

Bowden vs. Reade.—The sureties are sufficient, but rule 8 precludes them from executing the bond presented.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Brady and Daniels.

Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judges Davis and Brady.

Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment ordered on the verdict for defendants. Opinion by Judges Davis and Brady.

Phillips vs. Walker.—Order modified as directed in the opinion, without costs of appeal. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Moore vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Place vs. Cheesbrough.—Order appealed from affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Hauck vs. Craighead et al.—Order appealed from affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Lambertson vs. Van Bostwick et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Coffin vs. The Chicago and Northern Pacific Construction Company, impleaded, &c.—Order reversed with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Donohue.

The Germania Bank vs. Distler, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Brady.

Gopsill vs. Decker.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Coffin vs. Coke et al.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad Company vs. The Central Cross Town Railroad Company.—Order appealed from reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs of opposing same. Opinion by Judge Davis.

The United States vs. Graff et al.—Order appealed from by defendant, Graff, and order appealed from by the United States affirmed without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Gilman, Executor, &c., vs. Redington.—Order modified as directed by the opinion, without costs of appeal to either party. Order to be settled by Judge Brady. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Manton vs. Poole et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Dinsmore et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order reversed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs and with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Irwin.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Wheeler vs. See.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al.—Order appealed from affirmed in part and reversed in part, without costs to either party. Opinion by Judge Brady; order to be settled by Judge Brady.

Bronson vs. Dimock.—Order affirmed with costs, with usual leave to amend on payment of costs. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Sweet vs. Titus.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Brady.

Demorest et al. vs. Wickham, (Mayor, &c.)—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

Merchant et al. vs. Belding.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Hogan et al. vs. Flynn.—Motion for new trial granted, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Brady, Judge Davis dissenting.

Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Davis.

Wiggins vs. The People.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Judge Daniels.

The People ex rel. Lewis et al. vs. J. F. Daly, Judge, &c.—Proceedings reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Donohue.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fancher et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

The Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. McChesney et al.—Motion for reargument denied without costs.

By Presiding Judge Davis and Judges Daniels and Lawrence.

Rusk, &c., vs. Souter, Executor, &c.—Motion for new trial granted, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judges Lawrence and Daniels.

Dederick et al. vs. McAllister.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Davis.

By Judges Brady, Daniels, and Westbrook.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.—Order appealed from affirmed, with $10 costs besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Westbrook.

Pearce, survivor, &c., vs. Chapman, impleaded, &c.—A stipulation having been given and accepted admitting the items of the account claimed by the plaintiff, order appealed from reversed, and order directed denying the motion for a reference, with $10 costs of the motion, and also of the appeal, together with disbursements thereon to abide the event of the action.

Crofutt vs. Hervey, Sheriff, &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, besides disbursements. Opinion by Judge Daniels, Judge Davis concurring.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Volkenberg vs. Sinclaire et al.—Motion denied.

McPherson vs. Sinclaire et al.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Importers' and Traders' National Bank vs. Anthony.—Motion to punish for contempt denied. (Memorandum.)

Hatch vs. Churchill.—Let counsel for the respective parties appear before me at such time as they may agree on. (Memorandum.)

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 28, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	30	Pea-nuts, bags	50
Beans, bbls	211	Resin, bbls	2,606
Bees-wax, pkgs	4	Spirits Turp., bbls	394
Cotton, bales	691	Crude Turp., bbls	100
Flour, bbls	15,309	Tar, bbls	209
Wheat, bushels	157,796	Skins, bales	19
Corn, bushels	61,100	Sugar, bbls	536
Oats, bushels	23,800	Beef, pkgs	15
Rye, bushels	8,350	Pork, pkgs	868
Peas, bushels	2,600	Cut-meats, pkgs	212
Meal, bbls	500	Lard, tcs	300
Copper, bbls	13	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,000
Dried Fruit, pkgs	21	Butter, pkgs	3,084
Eggs, bbls	2,015	Cheese, pkgs	8,672
Grease, pkgs	22	Spelter, pkgs	2,237
Hemp, bales	42	Starch, pkgs	1,250
Hops, bales	49	Tallow, pkgs	33
Hides, No	80	Tobacco, hhds	183
Hides, bales	71	Tobacco, pkgs	767
Lead, pigs	600	Wool, bales	166
Leather, sides	18,207	Whisky, bbls	444

ASHES—Have been quiet throughout, with Pots at $6 and Pearls at $8, ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand, mostly for home use, within the range of 33c.@35½c. for Yellow.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Very moderate dealings have been noted in this line in the local market. Buyers have generally confined their purchases within the limits of immediate and pressing wants, both in private channels and through the auction rooms. Prices have been quoted nominally unaltered, but the advantage has been in favor of purchasers, especially on other than the choicest styles of work. Finishing goods have been very quiet. The latest Boston report is to the effect that "The Spring business for Southern and Western trade is over, except so far as filling small orders are concerned; but there is more demand for light hand-made goods from the New-England trade, and there has been quite an improvement in this branch of the business within a few days. There are also quite a number of Chicago dealers here, who are placing some orders for Brogans and Boots, and are also buying quite heavy bills of wax and kip leather for manufacture at the West. Business in the manufacturing towns is slack, as only those who have orders are at work; but there is an improvement in the volume of trade."

BRICKS—Have been quoted weak and irregular in price on comparatively free offerings, while the demand has been very moderate. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Haverstraw, $6 75@$7 50; Up-River, $6@$6 75; Long Island, $6 50; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$56 ₱ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ₱ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Adamantine at 12½c.@16½c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Supplies have been quite moderate, while the demand has been good and values generally well maintained. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5 50@$6; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 60 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Dull, to-day, in the invoice line; quotations as in our last. Jobbing trade moderate.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quite moderately sought after, since our last, at unchanged rates. Hogshead staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe, $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $65@$70; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 50@$2 75. Hoops, 12 to 14 feet, at 30c.@31c.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive, yet steady, on the basis of former quotations.

COTTON—Has been in less demand for early delivery, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been officially reported since our last, for prompt delivery, of 923 bales, (of which 108 bales were on last evening,) including 717 bales to shippers, 165 bales to spinners, and 41 bales to speculators....A fairly active movement has been reported for forward delivery, but the advices from Liverpool having been less favorable than had been anticipated by holders, the offerings have been more liberal and urgent, and prices have been quoted 1-16c. ₱ ℔. lower, closing dull and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, (of which 7,300 bales were on last evening and 19,100 bales were to-day,) with 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May options closing at 15 25-32c.@15 27-32c.; June, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; July, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; August, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c.; September, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; October, 15 7-16c.@15½c.; November, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; December, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; January, 15 13-16c.@15 15-16c.; February, 15 19-32c.@15 11-16c.; March, 15 27-32c., and April at 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c. ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 691 bales, including 393 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,193 bales, against 3,378 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 15,484 bales, against 17,787 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,380,814 bales, against 3,663,849 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 38,634 bales; to the Continent, 4,560 bales. Stock in New-York, 150,883 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 341,374 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Good Ordinary	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling Fair	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Fair	17⅝	17¾	18	18

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been moderately sought after within the range of from $2 20@$2 32½, currency, for No. 1 short, to full count.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds has been fair, and prices have shown firmness. We quote: Dry Cod at from $5 50@$6 50 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, at $6@$7 50; Pickled Cod, $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl.; No. 1 Mackerel at $9@$14; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4 50@$5 75; Smoked Herring at 37c.@40c. for scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring at 75c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Shipping grades of State and Western Flour were in fair demand, but at a shade easier prices. The main call was for very good Extras, in lines, suited to the London market, for which 4,000 bbls. of one brand very good Milwaukee were purchased at $5 20 ₱ bbl. The inquiry for the West Indies and South America was on a restricted scale at the ruling figures. Trade and Family Extras have been very quiet, and have been depressed in price. The sales since our last have been 14,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 45@$4 75; ordinary to good Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 75; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 25, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; very good to very fancy do., $5 25@$5 65; poor to good round hoop Ohio at $5@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra at $5 20@$5 75, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 7,000 bbls. shipping Extras at quoted rates.... Southern Flour has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers; offerings more liberal. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 for very poor and very good Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 05@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal. ....Rye Flour has been in fair demand and quoted steady within the range from $4 35@$5 50 for very poor to very choice Superfine. Sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 30@$5 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been quiet and weak in price within the range of from $3 60@$4 10 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey; and $4 60@$4 70 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 400 bbls.

FRUIT—A moderate movement has been reported in this line, with Layer raisins quoted decidedly lower, and most other kinds rather weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 25@$2 30; 1,400 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 35@$3 60 ₱ box; 1,000 half bxs. Valencia do. at 10c.; 500 bbls. Currants at 6c.@6⅛c.; 90 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7¼c.@7¾c., and 150 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, and weak at the reduced figures, in view of the increasing supplies offering for early and June deliveries, and the comparatively moderate inquiry noted, mostly on export account. The former range of ocean freights has been against an active business for shipment. Winter Wheat has been dull and drooping, though holders of prime have been unwilling to make further important concessions. Millers have been operating with unusual reserve, in view of the heaviness and depression in flour. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 118,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 14 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive in a few days; $1 10@$1 12½ for about fair ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, the inside price for car lots; $1 12½ (in part) for prime No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat, $1 17@$1 20 for No. 1 Spring; $1 08@$1 18 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 38 for extra White Michigan; and within the previous range (nominally) for Red and Amber Western....And for forward delivery, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July option, at $1 12, with No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, first half of June option, reported as offering at $1 17 ₱ bushel....New Corn has been quoted a shade higher, on moderate offerings, and a fair demand, in good part for home use. The later dealings, however, indicated a tamer and weaker market. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels, at 78c.@82½c. for about good to very choice sailing-vessel grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 79c.@81c., and closing at 79c.@80c. for good average, afloat; 72½c.@74½c. for ordinary to good steamer grades do. do., closing dull at 74c. for good, as the asking rate; 77c.@83c. for ordinary to very choice new Yellow Western. And for forward delivery, 8,000 bushels new Mixed Western, steamer grade, to arrive between June 15 and 19, reported at 74c. ₱ bushel....Old Mixed Western dull to-day, and wholly nominal; last sale at 85c., afloat, for prime, for City use....Rye quoted inactive and lower, with a boat-load of Canada, to arrive, reported sold at 95c., in bond....Barley dull and nominal....Barley-malt held with confidence, but in less request; a small lot of four-rowed State reported sold at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Oats have been in comparatively limited request at about former quotations, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 37,500 bushels, at 72c.@73c. for Mixed Western, afloat, mainly at 72½c. for Toledo, with 73c. reported as bid for Chicago; 72½c.@77½c. for inferior to choice White Western, chiefly at 72½c.@73c. for poor Iowa, afloat; 75c.@76c. for White State; 73c. for Mixed do., and 68c. for very inferior do.... Feed continues in very moderate demand, even in a jobbing way, within the range of $21 50@$31 50, as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been selling rather slowly, with shipping grades quoted at 60c.@70c. for good to very choice, and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay at 50c.@60....Rye Straw continues in light demand within the range of from 60c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate demand and held firmly, with Domestic Bagging quoted at 13c; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Calcutta Bags, 12¼c.@12½c. Sales have been reported of 123 bales Calcutta Bagging, in bond, at 4¼c., gold.

HIDES—Have been quoted weak, on free offerings and a limited inquiry, with sales reported since our last of 1,500 Buenos Ayres at 22½c., gold, 4 months; 2,654 Rio Grande, part at 21¼c., gold, 4 months; and 400 Central American on private terms.

HOPS—Trade has been quiet throughout, and values quoted somewhat nominal. The more favorable weather has not had much effect on the demand from brewers thus far. We quote: New-York, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c., and fancy up to 45c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@36c.; Western, new, 28c.@36c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 33c.@35c. ₱ ℔. The week's receipts of domestic have been 462 bales, and since Sept. 1, as made up by Mr. Wells, 41,976 bales, as against 20,714 bales same time last year. Exports this week none, and since Sept. 1, 15,688 bales. Mr. Wells says that "included in the receipts this week is an importation from London of 45 bales of American 1874's. Though small, this is a beginning of what may lead to other and more extensive reshipments before the season closes, unless in the meantime checked by a sharp advance in the price in London. These hops, it should be remembered, do not come back to our shores on account of any supposed lack of supplies here, but they are brought here under the hope and expectation of realizing more money for them than could be realized in London. German and Belgian dealers have also recently ordered many of their hops reshipped, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the London market. The most glowing accounts reach us from the hop districts, and, with the exception of Northern New York, our advices are uniformly favorable concerning the condition and prospects of the vine."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in fair demand, with Eastern quoted firm, afloat, at $1 65 ₱ 1,000....Lime has been moderately sought after since our last, with common Rockland quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 50; State, $1@$1 35, ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 90@$4 25; Roman, nominally $4@$4 50; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been in generally slack request and weak in price; export movement slow. Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$20 for lots to order, and $15@$17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $20@$25; White Pine boards, $19@$30; Dressed flooring, from yard, $34@$44; Hewn Timber, $20@$30; Black Walnut, $65@$150, with extreme wide stock quoted much higher; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $3 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

LEATHER—Has been quoted as favoring buyers, in most instances, with a restricted business reported, chiefly to meet urgent wants. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c. for California; Heavy, 28c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 27c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@25½c.; poor do., 17c.@20½c., ₱ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 34c.@36c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@39c.; Light Crop, 32c.@34c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36c., ₱ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 31c.@32c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@35c.; Bellies, 14c.@17c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@28c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@31c., ₱ ℔. The week's exports have been 19,500 sides.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been quoted rather cheaper, on a moderately active movement. Lake, for early delivery quoted at the close at 23c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 300,000 ℔....Copper products have been in comparatively limited demand, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔....The Iron market has been unusually depressed and quite irregular, under more urgent offerings, especially of Pig, both Scotch and American. The foreign advices relative to Scotch Pig have been of a lower range of prices. Sales have been reported here of 150 tons Gartsherrie Pig at $28@$29 50 the inside rate for cash; 300 tons Coltness and Glengarnock on private terms; 800 tons American Pig, (outside lot,) rumored sold at $25 for No. 1; 150 tons Wrought Scrap Iron on private terms; and 2,700 tons Steel Rails, part at $75....We quote: Eglinton Pig nominal at $28@$30; Glengarnock, $30@$31; Gartsherrie, $28@$29 50; Coltness, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $25@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $21@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free, and $37@$40, gold, in bond; American Rails, $48@$52, at works and tidewater; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $32@$34 ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$80; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been very quiet since our last at about previous prices. We quote: Ordinary foreign Pig at $6 87@$7, and American at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been inactive at $7 12½@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 12½@$7 25 for Domestic....American Steel has been inactive at old figures....Regulus Antimony has been slow of sale, yet quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c., gold, for foreign, and 12¼c.@12½c., gold, for American....Shot continues in slack request at 9¼c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been quite dull since our last, with Straits quoted at 18¾c.@19c., English at 19c., Refined at 19c.@19¼c., and Banca at 23¼c.@23½c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 62½@$9; I. C. Coke, $7@$7 50; Charcoal Terne, $7 87½@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25, gold....Zinc has been inactive at 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been in light request generally, with values ruling weak throughout. A cargo of 340 puncheons, 28 hhds., and 31 bbls. Barbados, grocery stock, has been purchased on private terms. A cargo of 470 hhds. and 50 tcs. Matanzas, of recent arrival, has not yet been reported as marketed. The jobbing movement has been very slow, with prices quoted lower and irregular. We quote: Porto Rico, 42c.@60c.; Barbados, 44c.@46c.; Demerara, 38c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 42c.@47c.; do. refining grades, (nominal,) 41c.@41½c. for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 45c.@50c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 72c.@76c. for prime to fancy....Syrups have been inactive, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 38c.@58c., the latter for fancy, and Molasses do., 38c.@45c. for ordinary to about prime ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been slow of sale, on the basis of 29c. for hhds. and 32c. for bbls.

NAILS—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, within the range of $3 25@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after within the previous range of from $1 90@$1 95 for Strained, $2 10@$2 40 for No. 2, $3 50@$4 75 for No. 1, and $5@$7 50 for Pale to Extra Pale, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 1,800 bbls., including Strained at $1 90@$1 95, and No. 2 at $2 40@$2 80 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been in light demand on the basis of $2 12½@$2 37½ ₱ bbl. ....City Pitch at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been very quiet and quoted weak, with merchantable at 33½c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 115 bbls; also, 50 bbls. New-York pkgs. at 34½c.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been generally inactive on the basis of our quotations. Linseed has been in rather more request at about former figures. Lard-oil has been quiet and depressed. A moderate inquiry has been noted for Menhaden, Red, and Neats-foot Oils within our range. Most other kinds slow of sale. We quote: Crude Whale, 62c.@66c.; Unbleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Bleached Whale, 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 73@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm, $2; Bleached Sperm, $2 05; Lard-oil, $1 15@$1 20 for good to prime, and 92½c.@$1 10 for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 70c.@75c.; Linseed-oil, 65c.@66c., in cks. bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c., for sound Oil; Crude Cotton-seed, 60c.; Yellow do., 70c.; Refined Yellow and White do., 72½c.@77½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@28c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c.; Resin-oil, 17c.@23c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 60c.@67½c.; Neats-foot, 90c.@$1 30; Cocoa-nut, 10c.@13¼c.

PETROLEUM—The market has been active and buoyant. Shippers have been operating more confidently. Holders have been less urgent in their offerings, even at the advance, in view of the improvement at the Creek....Refined has been quoted at the close for early delivery here at 13¾c.@14c.: and June options at 14c.@14¼c. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bbls., early deliveries, at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; and 20,000 bbls., first half of June, at 14c., closing, however, rather tamely....Refined at Philadelphia closed, 14c., for early delivery, with sales of 5,000 bbls., at 13⅞c.; and 18,000 bbls., deliverable by June 15, at 14c., closing at 14⅛c. At Baltimore early delivery quoted at 13⅝c.@13⅞c....Crude, in bulk, closed here at 7c., with sales of 2,000 bbls.; and in good shipping order at 10¼c. for early delivery....Refined, in cases, 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 9½c.@9¾c. for City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, chiefly for export, at, however, rather easier prices, with sales reported of 850 bbls. new Western Mess at $20 50; small lots of Prime Mess at $18 75; 143 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 37½, quoted at $15 37½@$15 75, and 25 bbls. Family Mess at $21 75. ....For forward delivery, the market has been less active, and at the close quoted weak. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls., June options, at $20 30, closing at $20 25@$20 30; 1,250 bbls., July, at $20 35, closing at $20 30, and 2,500 bbls., August, at $20 45@$20 50, closing at $20 40 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in less demand, and quoted down to 9¼c.@9⅜c. for City ₱ ℔....Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of 10 bxs. Clear Bellies on private terms; quoted at 13¼c.; 30 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 to 15 ℔., at 11½c.; 10,000 ℔ Pickled Bellies, 10 ℔., at 11½c.; 800 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 9¼c.; small lots of Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 12¾c., and Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.@10¾c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 13½c.@13¾c.; and 150 tcs. Western bagged Hams on private terms....Bacon generally inactive and depressed in prices, with sales reported of 250 bxs. Cumberland on private terms; rumored at 10⅝c.; with City Long Clear quoted at 12¼c.; Western do. at 11⅞c., and Short Clear at 12@12¼c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been in more request for early delivery, closing more steadily. Sales have been reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam at 14¼c.; 360 tcs. City do. at 13½c.; No. 1 City at 13⅛c.; 300 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14c., and 500 tcs. Continental stock quoted part at 14⅜c. ₱ ℔....For forward delivery the dealings have been less extensive, opening lower, but closing in favor of holders. Sales 250 tcs., June, at 14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14¼c.; 3,000 tcs., July, at 14¼c.@14⅜c., closing at 14 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs., August, at 14⅜c.@14½c., closing at 14 7-16c.; and 750 tcs., September, at 14½c. And for Western delivery, 1,750 tcs. on private terms....Beef has been in fair demand at the recently reduced prices. We quote on the basis of $10 for Plain Mess, $11 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl.: sales, 450 bbls....Tierce Beef quoted at $16 for Prime Mess, $17@$18 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce; sales, 50 tcs. Extra India Mess on private terms....Beef Hams have been in light demand at from $18@$19 for very good to choice....Strictly prime to choice Butter has been salable and steady; most other kinds comparatively slow of sale and favoring purchasers, under more urgent offerings. We quote new Butter thus: New State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@28c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@28c. for very good to very choice; New Western at 14c.@24c. for ordinary to very choice, ₱ ℔. And old Butter thus: Firkins, tubs, and pails, from 13c.@24c. for poor to very choice old State and near-by products; 12c.@16c. for poor to choice old Western....Cheese has been in very moderate request generally, and quoted heavy and irregular as to price. We quote: New Cheese at 8c.@12½c. for State Factory, the latter rate for fancy, and 7½c.@10c. for State Dairies; and new Ohio Factory at 8c.@11c.@11½c. for fair to very choice, and old State Factory nominal within the previous range....Eggs have been more sought after within the range of 16½c.@18½c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 17c.@17½c. for very good to choice marks ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been selling moderately in a jobbing way, with Carolina ordinary to choice quoted at from $6 87½@$8 25; Louisiana, $6 25@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 65@$2 87½; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been rather slow of sale, yet quoted steady, with Liverpool Ground at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., at 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude at 5½c.@5¾c., gold.

STARCH—Has been quoted steady, on moderate demand, with Western quoted at 4¾c.@6c.; Patna at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been inactive at former rates, with Sicily at $75@$125 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60@$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull, to-day, at former quotations. Refiners have been purchasing very sparingly. Little inquiry has been noted for trade account. Sales have been made of 70 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7 13-16c.; 100 bxs. do. at 7½c. A cargo of 400 hhds. Refining Cuba was also rumored sold at 8 3-16c. ₱ ℔., but without confirmation. A sale of 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c., represented as having been made two or three days since, was reported to-day. We quote fair refining Cuba firm at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6⅞c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand at previous prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at former prices. Sales equal to 115,000 ℔. at 8¾c.@8⅞c. for very good to prime, ₱ ℔....Stearine has been in less request, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 15¼c.@15½c., and choice at 15⅝c., ₱ ℔. Sales, 25 tcs. Western at 15¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at about former figures. Sales, 800 half-chests Green and 500 half-chests Japan, on private terms. The auction sale was at easier prices: 222 half-chests Amoy Oolong brought 22½c.@23½c.; 42 half-chests Foo Chow Oolong, 21½c.; 234 half-chests Formosa Oolong, 34½c.; 437 half-chests Japan Tea, 39c.@46c.; 55 half-chests Young Hyson, 35c.@36c.; 25 bxs. Gunpowder, 25c., ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active and quoted firm. Shippers have been purchasing a fair amount of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10½c.@24c.; 425 cases 1873 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, and 500 cases 1872 do. on private terms; 100 cases sundry growths at 8c.@40c., and 400 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 15 ₱ ℔. Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 92½c.@$1; Fine, $1 10@$1 25. And Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in demand and quoted steady, with Black, common to fine, quoted steady at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to fine, at 25c.@50c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been quoted lower, on a restricted business. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. at $1 19, and 50 bbls. at $1 18½ ₱ gallon, the latter the closing quotation.

WOOL—New clip has been in much better supply and quoted somewhat easier in price, leading to a freer movement, mostly for manufacturing, with main dealing in new California Spring, Texas, and Southern. Old stock has been moderately active, with prices ruling in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 59,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, part at 45c.@50c.; 510 pks. and 41,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@48c.; 150 bales and 16,500 ℔. Scoured, part at 65c.@70c.; 41,500 ℔. Georgia at 38c.@41c.; 28,000 ℔. Unwashed Ohio at 44½c.; 30 pks. and 25,000 ℔. Lambs' on private terms; 291 pks. and 234,000 ℔. Texas at 19c.@34c., in good part new clip; 171,500 ℔. California Fall at 15c.@24c.; 210 pks. and 207,000 ℔. California Spring, new clip, at 27c.@35c.; 120 bales and 75,000 ℔. old do., part at 25c.@28c.; 75,000 ℔. Australian, part at 47c.@53c., and for very choice 55c.; 3,000 ℔. Mexican at 22c.; 40 bales and 21,000 ℔. Combing, part at 50c.@58c.; 110 bales Donskoi and 7 bales Curacoa on private terms; 15,000 ℔. old Oregon, 17,000 ℔. Black, and 25 bags Lambs' Pulled, also on private terms; 390 bales Cape, part at 35½c., currency, free, but mainly at 18c., gold, in bond.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter was in active demand at rather stronger rates, with accommodation offering less freely, for early use. Cotton, Flour, Resin, and Provision room was also in good request at full quotations. The chartering movement generally shows a fair degree of animation, with tonnage for Petroleum, Flour, and Lumber most sought after, rates ruling essentially unchanged....For Liverpool the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,500 bales Cotton (in addition to the 3,000 bales mentioned in our last) at 9-32d. ₱ ℔., for compressed; 48,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔.; 70 tons Gunny Cloth at 40s., with a small lot of Sugar at 23s. 9d. ₱ ton; and, by steam, small lots of Cotton at 11-32d. ₱ ℔.; 3,800 bxs. Cheese, on private terms, quoted for next week at 45s. asked and 40s. bid; 150 tcs. Beef on private terms, quoted at 6s.@6s. 6d. ₱ tierce....For London, by sail, 5,000 bbls. Flour, including 1,000 bbls., prompt shipment, at 2s., and 4,000 bbls., next week's shipments at 2s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₱ standard bushel; also a British bark, 724 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 9,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For Waterford, direct, an Austrian bark, 645 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 5s. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, an American bark, 361 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, rumored, without reliable particulars....For Cork and orders, an Austrian brig, 413 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters Grain at 5s. 7d., with option of Penarth Roads at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, on private terms, quoted at 6½d.@7d. ₱ bushel, and 150 tcs. Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a German bark, 698 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, (chartered previous to arrival,) at 4s. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian ship, 1,161 tons, hence, with about 7,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a German ship, 568 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the Danish Baltic direct, a Russian bark, 442 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Oporto, an American brig, 294 tons, hence, with about 18,000 bushels Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 16c. ₱ bushel.... For Lisbon, an Italian bark, 454 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters Grain, in ship's bags, at 15c. and £10 gratuity; and a Norwegian bark, 437 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 15c. ₱ bushel....For Marseilles, a British bark, 435 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Genoa, an Italian brig, 262 tons, hence, with Resin, at 80c. ₱ 280 ℔....For the River Platte, an American brig, 451 tons, (now at Philadelphia,) with Flour, from Richmond, at $1 ₱ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 367 tons, (now here,) with Flour, from Richmond, on private terms, quoted nominally at 95c.@$1 ₱ bbl....For Pernambuco, a British brig, with about 2,600 bbls. Flour, from Baltimore reported at $1 ₱ bbl....For Barbadoes, a British brig, 158 tons, hence, with general cargo, at $800....The West India Sugar trade was very dull, and rates quoted weak and somewhat nominal....For Baltimore, a brig, with Lumber from Pascagoula, at $8 50, with option of Philadelphia or New-York at $9.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 28, 1875.

Trade in Live Stock was small on this forenoon. The herds on sale were generally good quality Beeves, with only a few head of coarse animals among them. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¾ cwt., strong, to 7½ cwt., on 57 ℔. net. Milch Cows sold at $50@80 ₱ head. Calves sold at 6c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔.; also at $6 ₱ head; Veals at 7½c. ₱ ℔. Sheep sold in small lots at $5 65@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; Lambs not quoted. There were no live Hogs on sale; City Dressed opened at 9¾c.@9½c. ₱ ℔. At these foregoing quotations the markets closed dull.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 33 generally good Illinois Steers, 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., strong; 65 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 64 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 95 good Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., strong; 48 generally choice Illinois Steers, at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon, 34 still-fed and 34 corn-fed Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ ℔., quality of both lots being good, weight 7 cwt., strong. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 158 smooth, even quality Illinois Steers, at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. D. Waixels sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 132 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head. At Harsimus Cove, M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 85 still-fed Illinois Steers, at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 71 shorn Indiana Sheep, weight 6,420 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 76 woolly Indiana Sheep, weight 7,900 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 61 Buttermilk-fed State Calves at $6 ₱ head; 125 State Calves, weight 15,720 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 46 State Calves, weight 5,600 ℔., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 36 State Calves, weight 5,320 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 12 State Veals, weight 1,760 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 73 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 6,520 ℔., at $5 65 ₱ cwt.; 29 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 2,640 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔. P. McCabe sold 15 Cows, with their Calves, at $50@$75 ₱ head. S. McGraw sold 1 Cow and her Calf for $87.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 875 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 74,700 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 30 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 2,820 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Sixtieth Street Yards: 685 head of horned Cattle, 42 Cows, 290 Veals and Calves, and 7 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 600 Sheep, 1 Cow, 375 Veals and Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,054 Sheep, 483 Veals and Calves, and 2,154 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 969 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,775 head, or 575 cars, against 458 cars for the same time last week and 569 cars for the same time last year; of the receipts of the week, 355 cars were through consignments; the fresh arrivals were all through consignments to Eastern markets for sale in first hands; all Cattle held over from yesterday's market, together with fresh arrivals, except 15 cars held over for to-morrow's shipment, were shipped through to-day; no market to-day; not sufficient sales for quotations. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,200 head, against 7,600 head for the same time last week and 13,000 head for the same last year; no market to-day; no demand, the few Eastern buyers in attendance not seeming to purchase at any price; six cars of fair to good Sheep and one car of Lambs on sale; 700 head were disposed of yesterday late in the day, 400 head for the Eastern market and the balance to local butchers. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,500 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week, and 15,200 head for the same time last year; the market to-day was flat, six cars remaining on sale; about 200 head only were disposed of for city trade; Yorkers, $7@$7 25; heavy Hogs, $7 55@$7 65; Singers, selected, $7 60@$7 70. Western stock Pigs very dull of sale. Cows—Receipts this week 15 cars of all kinds, against 37 cars for the week preceding; 10 cars sold here, the balance sent through to owners; the demand was slow and trade generally dragged; we quote by the car-load: Common to fair, $30@$42 ₱ head; good Canada dairy Cows with Calves by their side, $45@$50 ₱ head; one car extra selected from barn sold at $62 ₱ head. Calves—The receipts have numbered 100 head; trade slow, demand light; Bobs, $2 50; Veals, fair to best, $5@$7 ₱ head.

ALBANY, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 468 car-loads, against 420 for last week; the market was from ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ ℔. lower. Sheep—The market was dull; receipts, 23 car-loads, against 21 for last week; Ohio Sheep, averaging 126 ℔., were offered at 6¼c. ₱ ℔., with 5¾c. bid; some fine Missouris were held at 6c., with no offers. Milch Cows were held at from $40@$70 ₱ head, with light receipts and moderate demand. Veal Calves find no demand, and are sent through to New-York; sellers asked 6½c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Cattle quiet and easy; receipts, 2,500 head; shippers quoted at $5 25@$6 65; choice Steers, $6@$6 25; other grades unchanged; shipments 2,800 head. Live Hogs quiet and weak; 10c.@15c. lower; receipts, 12,000 head; light, $6 75@$7 15; heavy, $6 75@$7 50; shipments, 4,500 head. Sheep weak; receipts, 1,000 head; shorn, $3 75@$5 75; one drove of Extra Wooled sold at $7 50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Live Hogs dull and lower; shippers, $6 37½@$7; bacon, $7 10@$7 35; butchers', $7 40@$7 75. Cattle active and firm; good native butchers', $5 75@$6; fair Wintered Texans, $4 75@$4 80; fair to good through do., $3 75@$4 90; medium, $3 50@$4 90; common, $2 75@$3 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 28—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94@94⅛; for the account, 94⅛. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 104. Erie Railway shares, 16¾.

1 P. M.—Consols, 93¾@93⅞ for money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 16½.

2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; for the account, 93⅞@94. Erie Railway shares, 15¾.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 15¾@16.

4 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞@94 for money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 15¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes, 64f. 45c.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £20,000. Erie Railway shares, 16.

5 P. M.—Erie preferred, 25.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d. Sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 48,000 bales, of which 4,000 bales were taken for export and 3,000 bales on speculation; forwarded from the ship's side directly to the spinner, 9,000 bales. The stock in port is 968,000 bales, including 596,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 41,000 bales, including 23,000 bales American. Actual export, 12,000 bales. The stock afloat is 490,000 bales, including 154,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 38,000 quarters, including 36,000 quarters American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May, at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable June and July, at 7¾d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 7⅞d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 31s. ₱ quarter.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 7 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 8s. 11d.@9s. 1d. ₱ cental for average California White; 9s. 1d.@9s. 5d. for Club do.; and 8s. 2d.@8s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 31s.@31s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Peas, 39s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Provisions—Lard, 63s. 9d.@64s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 52s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 40s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 7 13-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Provisions—Cheese, 56s. ₱ cwt. for new American. Lard, 64s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, May 28.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, May 28.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Sperm Oil, £104@£106 ₱ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s.@£10 15s. Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, 96½c.@97c.; No. 2 do., fresh, 92½c.; regular, 92¼c. spot; 92¾c. June; 96½c. July; No. 3 do., 89½c.@90c.; Rejected, 83c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 62¾c. spot; 63⅛c. June; 68⅛c. July; Rejected, 59½c.@60c. Oats quiet and weak; lower; No. 2, 58¾c. bid spot; 58⅞@59c., June; 56¾c., July. Rye quiet and weak; $1 04 bid. Barley dull and nominal. Pork advanced and in fair demand; sales at $19 50, spot; $19 45@$19 47½, June; $19 70@$19 75, July; $19 95@$20, August. Lard quiet and weak at 14c. spot; 14¼c., July; 14½c., August. Whisky in fair demand and lower at $1 15. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat unsettled and lower at 92c.@92¼c., June; 95¾c., July. Corn irregular at 63¼c.@63⅜c., June. Oats quiet at 58¾c., June. Pork unchanged. Lard a shade firmer. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 100,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 200,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 72,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—Flour firm and unchanged; sales of 600 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 16,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 05; 2,000 bbls. No. 2 Chicago at $1 03. Corn in fair demand for small lots; sales of 1,000 bushels, ₱ sample, at 67c.@68c.; asking 72c. for boat-loads of prime dry No. 2 Mixed Western. Oats nominal; held above buyers' views. Rye—None here. Barley—Stock exhausted. Seeds dull. Pork quiet at $22 25 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominally, $1 19. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 304,000 bushels; Corn, 185,000 bushels; Oats, 125,000 bushels. By Railroad—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments by Railroad—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 120,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels. Canal to Tidewater—Wheat, 146,500 bushels; Corn, 47,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. Canal to Interior Points—Corn, 8,500 bushels. Freights weak; Wheat, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Flour dull and market favors buyers; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble, $6@$6 70; Choice, $7@$7 25. Corn dull at 85c. Oats in good demand at 71c.@73c. Bran dull and lower; good supply at $1 02½. Hay firm; prime, $27; choice, $28. Coffee quiet; fair to prime, 17⅞c.@18½c. Pork—No sales; held at $21 50@$22 for Heavy Mess; buyers offer $21. Dry Salted Meats—Good supply; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon very scarce; Shoulders, 8½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.@13⅝c. Hams firm at 12½c.@13½c. Lard dull; Tierce, 15¼c.; Keg, 15¾c. Cornmeal nominally $4 60. Whisky dull and lower; Rectified, $1 18. Sugar nominal; no sales; quoted, common, 7¾c.@8c.; low fair to fully fair, 8c.@9c.; prime to strictly prime, 9c.@9½c. Molasses dull, nominal; common, 40c.@45c.; fair, 50c.@55c.; prime to choice, 53c.@70c. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 65½, gold, 116.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Western strong and Southern dull; Southern White, 83c.@84c.; do. Yellow, 78c.; Western Mixed, 80½c. Oats dull; Southern 74c.@83c.; Western White, 73c. Rye dull at $1 14@$1 16. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$24. Provisions very dull. Pork dull at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.@11¾c., loose; packed, 9c.@12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15½c.; Steam, 14½c.@14¾c. Butter scarce and firm: good to fine Western Grass, 24c.@27c. Petroleum nominally higher; Refined, 13c.@13½c.; Crude, 6c.@6¼c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky flat and heavy; nominally $1 21@$1 23 for jobbing lots.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Wool in moderate demand; Old Wools firm; New Wools dull, at a decline of 5 per cent.; sales Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX, and above, 52c.@54c.; X, 52½c.@54c.; Medium, 55c.@57½c.; Coarse, 47c.@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, Fine, 47c.@50c.; Medium, 54c.@55c.; Coarse, 45c.@47c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@65c.; Combing, unwashed, 45c. Canada Combing, 63c.@65c.; Fine, unwashed, 35c.@36c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 38c.@42½c.; Tub, washed, 50c.@59c. Colorado, washed, 28c.@35½c.; Colorado, unwashed, 21c.@25c.; Extra and Merino, pulled, 42½c.@47c.; No. 1 and Super, pulled, 42½c.@48c.; Texas, Fine and Medium, 28c.@35c.; Texas, Coarse, 21c.@25c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 28.—Flour steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring; $6 75 for Amber Winter; $7 for White Winter; $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; Extra White Michigan, $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 16. Corn steady at 83c. Corn-meal, $36 for Bolted and $35 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill Feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $24; Middlings, $27, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Peas, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 43c.; to New-York, 33c.; to Albany, 28c. Lake Receipts—9,300 bushels Rye; 953,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—599,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 28.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 27; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; extra do., $1 27; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 23; June, $1 22¾; July, $1 25; August, $1 24; No. 2 Red, spot and June, $1 22½; July, $1 23. Corn steady; high Mixed, spot, May and June, 72c.; July, 72⅝c.; August, 75c.; low Mixed, 70c.; no grade, 68c. Oats steady; No. 1, 65c.; No. 2, spot, 63c.; May, 62½c.; White, 66c.; Michigan, 63c. Freights dull, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Flour dull, nominal. Wheat dull, nominally unchanged. Corn dull at 71c.@73c. Oats quiet, unchanged. Rye easier at $1 20@$1 23. Barley nominal. Butter dull, unchanged. Pork steady; sales at $20@$25. Lard nominal; current make, 14c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c., delivered; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Whisky steady at $1 14. Live Hogs dull and lower; sales, common, $6 25@$6 50; fair to medium, $6 60@$7; good, $7 15@$7 50. Receipts, 600 head. Shipments, 630 head.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Petroleum firm at 13c.@13¼c. for Refined, spot and early June; Crude, 9¼c. Clover-seed—No sales; Timothy quoted at $2 50@$2 62. Hay-seed, $1 80. Flour quiet and rather weak; sales, 400 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, at $5 50@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 50; High Grade, $6 75@$7 75. Rye Flour steady at $5 37½. Wheat quiet; sales of Red at $1 34@$1 35; Amber, $1 35@$1 37; White, $1 40@$1 44. Rye quoted at $1 10. Corn held with more firmness; sales of Yellow and Western Mixed at 80c.@82½c. Oats move slowly at 72c.@74c. for White and 69c.@70c. for Mixed. Provisions weak; sales of Mess Pork at $22; Beef Hams at $22 50; Smoked do., 13c.@14½c.; Lard, 15c.@16c. Whisky dull at $1 21 for Western.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—Flour lower to sell; scarcely anything done. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 26½@$1 27, cash; $1 27, June; $1 32@$1 32½, July; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 2 Spring, 90c. bid; sales of soft No. 2 do. at 94c. cash and June; 98½c., July. Corn a shade lower; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c., cash; 63c., June; 67c.@67½c., July. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 60c. bid, cash; sales at 61½c., May. Barley and Rye—Nothing done. Whisky nominally $1 18. Pork dull; sales of small lots at $20 75. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. Lard nominally 14¾c.; sales of Summer at 13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1, 99¼c., No. 2, 96c.; June, 96c.; July, 97c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 64c. Oats steady; No. 2, 58c. Rye—No. 1 quiet at $1. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 20. Provisions easier. Pork, $19 25@$19 50. Lard—Steam, 14c.@14½c.; Kettle, 14c.@14¾c. Freights inactive; Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.@4c.; to Oswego nominally 8c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 81,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 67,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn dull at 71c.@73c. Oats dull at 68c.@70c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Provisions dull. Pork, $20 50@$21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Steam, 15c.; Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16½c. Whisky, $1 15. Bagging active and firm at 13¼c.@14c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 30c. Resin quiet and steady; $1 50 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 30 for Hard, $2 20 for Yellow Dip; $3 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 307 bales; gross, 322 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,259 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 79,582 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,925 bales; gross, 4,574 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,791 bales; to France, 538 bales; to the Continent, 1,961 bales; coastwise, 840 bales; sales, 7,500 bales. The exports to Great Britain should have been 7,159 bales May 24, instead of 7,330 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 400 bales; exports, coastwise, 615 bales; sales, 210 bales; stock, 11,299 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,509 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,644 bales; coastwise, 2,177 bales; sales, 912 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 2,376 bales, of which 1,993 bales previous receipts, not before counted; sales, 150 bales; stock, 10,339 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,574 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,759 bales; coastwise, 672 bales; sales, 1,350 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales, all legal, were effected at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) May 28.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co. in foreclosure, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, two four-story brick tenement houses, with lots each 22 by 98.9, Nos 222 and 224 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 291 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $15,010 each, to Charles E. Lee, plaintiff.

By B. P. Fairchild, in foreclosure, George W. Wingate, Esq., Referee, one three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 554 Pearl street, east side, between John and Fulton streets, sold for $10,000, to F. E. Gibbett, plaintiff. Also premises No. 44 Marion street, west side, between Spring and Prince streets, embracing one lot 22 by 98.6, with a small frame building in front and a brick stable in rear, sold for $5,850 to Joseph Applegate, plaintiff.

By William Kennelly, in foreclosure, Thomas Boese, Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 155 feet east of Third avenue; sold for $15,315 to Howard L. Underhill for plaintiff.

By A. H. Muller & Son, in foreclosure, E. L. Owen, Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, on West Eighty-third street, north side 275 feet east of Ninth avenue; sold for $9,500 to Henry Goldschmidt for plaintiff.

By James M. Miller, in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fifty-eighth street, north side, 215 feet east of Second avenue; sold for $9,445 to Harriet H. Bridge, plaintiff.

By Richard V. Harnett, in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, one plot, 84 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 125 feet east of Tenth avenue; sold for $5,000 to Richard C. Combes, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions of the day were disposed of as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on Ninth avenue, south of Thirtieth street—case settled and property withdrawn; sale by same auctioneer of seven houses and lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, adjourned to June 1; sale by R. V. Harnett of lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second and One Hundred and Fifty-third streets, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned *sine die*; and sale by George H. Scott, of four lots on West Ninety-ninth street, east of Eleventh avenue—adjourned to June 4.

The sale of Brooklyn real estate in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., noticed for Thursday, did not take place, being adjourned to Oct. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-days' sales at the Exchange are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, similar sale, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 75 by 100, on Madison avenue, east side, 133 feet north of Fitch street, with two lots, each 25 by 104, in rear, on Fordham avenue, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 67.2, with improvements, on Lexington avenue, west side, 62.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 40 by 97.6 by 75.8 by 75.3, on Eighth avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-eighth street.

By James M. Miller, Executor's sale of one house, with lot 24.9 by 80, on Second avenue, north-west corner of Thirty-seventh street.

EXCHANGE SALES FRIDAY, MA 28.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 222 and 224 East 34th st., s. s., 291 ft. w. of 2d av., lots each 22x98.9; $15,010 each....$30,020

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story frame house and lot, No. 554 Pearl st., e. s., between John and Fulton sts., lot 25x100....10,000

1 frame house, (front,) 1 brick stable, (rear) and lot, No. 44 Marion st., between Spring and Prince sts., lot 22x98.6....5,850

By William Kennelly.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 76th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2....15,315

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, West 83d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 18.9x102.2....9,500

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 58th st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.5....9,445

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 plot, West 154th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 84x99.11....5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 27.

Chrystie st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100; J. C. F. Roemer to J. Pollenz....$30,500

Elm st., No. 190, 21.3x100; J. Hayes to H. Richter....13,250

Forsyth st., w. s., 231.3 s. of proposed road, 50x124.9, Woodlawn; J. Forsyth to M. Shea....325

Mott st., e. s., No. 274, 20x87.3; Elizabeth R. B., wife of J. M. King, to J. Doherty....6,000

Pearl st., n. s., 59.3 ft. w. of Centre st.; 18.11x80.6; Houston st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Goerck st., 20x75; 16th st., n. s., 162 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x92; O. Porter to Emily Porter, ¼ part....1,500

10th st., n. s., 151.10 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x94.10; heirs of L. Hallgarten to Harriet N., wife of G. M. Ogden....26,500

32d st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 6th av., 20.10x98.9; E. G. Sherman (trustee) to H. Frazer....14,800

Same property; H. Frazer to G. F. Langbein....20,000

34th st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of 2d av.; 24x98.9; S. W. Jacobs to L. Wolff....22,000

76th st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; O. J. Hinman to A. Hadden....16,000

81st st., s. s., 181 ft. e. of Madison av., 19x102.2; M. Mahoney to R. S. Webb....250

81st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 19x—x29.7x102.2; Executors of T. T. Ferris to Mary S. Wayland....6,050

109th st., s. w. corner Madison av. 25x100.11; G. A. Boyce, Trustee, to L. Matilda Richards....6,500

128th st., s. s., 273.9 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.9x99.11; W. H. Payne to F. A. Conklin....7,600

Lexington av., s. e. corner of 93d st., 80.5x70; Emma Smith to J. D. Smith; mortgages, $10,000; assets, &c....1,000

1st av., n. e. corner of 71st st., 102.2x113; H. Oppenheimer to W. A. Juch....30,000

2d av., w. s., 80.4 ft. s. of 43d st., 20.1x75; T. Boese, Referee, to R. Parker, Jr....9,950

4th or Park av., s. e. corner of 37th st., 98.9x105; H. Hilton to W. Libby....110,000

7th av., e. s., 24.5 ft. s. of 33d st., 22x68.6; 33d st., s. s., 82.2 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.10x46.5, lot adjoining on w., 13.6 ft. s. of 33d st., 13.8x33.11; Louisa Ungrich, personally and as Executrix, and Executor of M. Ungrich, to M. and L. Ungrich....22,000

8th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 128th st., 25x80; 128th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x99.11; same to H. and K. Ungrich....14,850

10th av., s. w. corner of 50th st., 25.5x75; 50th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; T. E. Foran to E. Cunningham....90,000

10th av., n. e. corner of 97th st., 100.10x100; W. Sinclair, Referee, to H. P. Pike....5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW PART OF THE City—Large furnished house and outbuildings, with eight acres of high, healthy, picturesque land at the junction of old with new Riverdale av., less than a mile from King's Bridge, or Riverdale Station; fine lawn, trees, and fruit; vegetable garden, planted; immediate possession, if required; time from 42d st., thirty minutes; from the Battery, by Elevated and Hudson River Railroad, one hour. Apply to owner on the premises, or at his office, No. 34 Pine st., room No. 13, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH Railroad (Central Railroad of New-Jersey) will be running to Long Branch June 15, thus giving frequent and superior access by all rail in addition to the Sandy Hook route. For the renting of cottages early application should be made to F. G. & C. S. Brown, No. 90 Broadway, where catalogues of cottages can be had.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—A tract of land, consisting of 4,000 acres, situated within sixteen miles of the City of St. Louis and in the State of Missouri, having a front on both the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and connected with the City of Alton, Ill., by a regular running steam ferry-boat, from which city there are several lines of railroad leading to all parts of the country.
The land is as rich as any in the State, and every acre fit for cultivation. The present owner, having had it in possession for the last ten years, can state positively that it is not (nor any part of it) subject to overflow.
There are several hundred acres on the tract under cultivation. It is offered at a great bargain.
For further particulars apply to SIMON F. MACKIE, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or to DAVID PENDER, Nos. 13 and 15 North 6th st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres, in Princeton, N. J., near colleges and convenient to the depot; grounds are all under-drained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial double two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, woodhouse, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN HARTFORD, CONN.—A PLEASANT country seat, with a large stone mansion; 17 acres of land, with apple, pear, and forest trees; a lawn 800x200 feet, with a pond safe for children; the street line 900 feet, with hedge and elms. Address Post Office Box No. 235, or S. J. BERTOR, No. 240 Main st., Hartford; for Photographic views, &c., call on Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, care of C. F. BLAKE, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York.—For sale or exchange for City property only, a large mansion, situated in eleven acres of ground, beautifully laid out, containing fruit and shade trees in abundance, stabling, ice-house, &c.; mansion contains twenty-four rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, gas-pipes, &c. If desired will be disposed of with horses, carriages, and furniture. Apply to GEO. MANLEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, VERY LOW, AT Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York and five minutes from depot, a new modern house of sixteen rooms; two and a half acres of land, beautifully laid out and studded with trees and shrubbery; good garden, carriage-house, &c.; fine views, good neighborhood. Photo's at office. S. EDDY, No. 2 Park place.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City property, one of the most perfectly elegant and delightfully situated gentlemen's country seats within fifty minutes of this City, situated in the town of Whitestone, Long Island; to be appreciated must be seen; owner going to Europe. W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A BARGAIN AT TARRYTOWN—TEN MINutes' walk from depot, on Washington st.; about one acre of ground, with a two-story and attic house, containing eight rooms; a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees, and excellent water; price $6,500; $3,000 can remain. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 8th av., corner 34th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ELEGANT country seat and plots of ground at Newport, R. I. Country places wanted to supply a demand. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

FOR SALE, AT WHITESTONE, LONG Island—shore front, a lovely house, overlooking the Sound, large piazza, bay windows, bath, stable, &c.; on easy terms and cheap. Apply on premises of E. C. BERRIAN, or No. 384 Broadway, up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

CATSKILL.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A farm between Cauter's Kills and Haines' Falls; magnificent scenery and location for Summer hotel or residence. Inquire of Dr. HOFFMANN, No. 64 6th av.

VALUABLE MARYLAND FARMS FOR SALE—Suitable for grazing or fruit; convenient to markets. Apply to D. J. BLACKISTON, Attorney at Law, Chestertown, Kent County, Md.

GREENWICH — RIVERSIDE. — FURNISHED houses to rent, $60 per month upward; many beautiful places for sale; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., handsome house, stable, and grounds in lawn and garden. Address G. F. D., Box No. 5,443 New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Estate of JACOB MILLER, deceased.
Houses and Lots on
2D AV., AVENUES C AND D, 3D, 32D, 45TH, AND 52D STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JACOB MILLER, DECEASED.

SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick house and lot, No. 633, between 34th and 35th sts.
SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 565 and 567, between 31st and 32d sts.
SECOND AVENUE.—Four-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 544, 548, and 552, between 30th and 31st sts.
EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 243, between 2d and 3d avs.
EAST FIFTY-SECOND STREET.—Five-story first-class double tenement-house and lot, No. 153, between 3d and Lexington avs.
AVENUE D.—Three-story brick house, No. 17, near 3d st.
THIRD STREET.—Three-story brick house and lot, No. 324, near Avenue D.
WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—Four-story double tenement-house and lot, No. 607, near 11th av.
Also,
By order of the above Executors, and of the ADMINISTRATORS OF ISAAC SHAURMAN, DECEASED.
AVENUE C.—The three four-story stores and dwellings, with lease of lots, Nos. 46, 48, and 50 Avenue C, corner of 4th st.
Book-maps at office of Auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

SUPREME COURT SALE.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Two lots on south side of 80th st., between 5th and Madison avs., each 25 feet by half the block.
By E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers.
Under the direction of EDWARD D. GALE, Referee, on TUESDAY, June 1, 1875, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. Sale positive. Sixty per cent. can remain for two years.

BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
TENTH AVENUE.—One lot, west side, 40 feet south of 99th st. NINETY-NINTH STREET.—One lot, south side, 77.6 feet west of 10th av. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—One lot, north side, 150 feet east of 10th av. ELEVENTH AVENUE, BOULEVARD, AND HILLSIDE AVENUE.—The plot of land fronting on 11th av. Boulevard, through to and fronting on Hillside av., near Ellwood st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED gentleman's residence, size 48 feet by 60, contains every modern improvement, including billiard room, with extensive grounds comprising the entire block, fine lawn and garden, combining all the advantages of city and country, within twenty-five minutes of Wall street, to lease to a desirable tenant during the owner's absence. Apply to
A. G. LAWRENCE & CO.,
No. 128 Broadway, New York, Basement,
Or to J. D. VAIL'S Drug Store,
Corner 5th av. and Carroll st., Brooklyn.

CORNWALL-ON-THE-HUDSON.—TO LET for the Summer—Furnished mansion; convenient to landing; ample grounds, stables, fruits, berries; everything complete; extensive views of river and mountains; one of the finest places at Cornwall. Address Mrs. S. C. GILLIS as above, or inquire of ROMER GILLIS, St. James Hotel, New-York City.

TO LET FOR THE YEAR OR SUMMER months, or to lease—A country place on Davenport Neck, Westchester County, containing seven acres of land, with fruit and shade trees; water frontage on Long Island Sound; partially furnished house; stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to C. & N. D. LAWTON, No. 132 Nassau st., New-York City.

AT ENGLEWOOD, FOR TWO OR THREE months, completely furnished house, with grounds, (five acres,) well stocked with fruit and shade trees, vegetables, poultry; also, use of horse and carriage, cow, billiard-room, &c.; high ground; convenient to depot; $175 a month; private family only. Apply at No. 215 Church st.

LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.
Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 312 BLOOMFIELD ST., HOBOKEN, a three-story and basement, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmed house, in perfect order, with the modern improvements; suitable for a genteel family; nine rooms; rent $45 a month to the right family. Apply on premises.

TO LET—AT HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON, A house and barn, with about one acre of ground, with plenty of fruit and vegetables; fine view of the Catskills; rent for the season, $400. Apply to H. N. VEDDER or TR. HOPKINS, Hyde Park; WILLIAM MOIR, No. 373 6th av.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house; fifteen rooms; gas and water; large carriage-house; use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE; THE FINEST LOCATION on Long Island Sound; one hour from town by New-Haven Railway; beautiful views; fine beach and harbor, and perfectly healthy.
WILLETT BRONSON, No. 20 Exchange place.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 133 8TH ST., OPPOSITE St. Clair Hotel; in perfect order; newly painted; twenty rooms; a rare chance to make money. W. N. GRISWOLD'S real estate office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

ORANGE, N. J.—THIRTEEN MILES BY DELAWARE, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from this City; (specialty,) some elegant, fully furnished residences for rent, season or year. Also for sale reasonable. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET—TWO HOUSES, ONE furnished, one unfurnished, two carriage houses, &c.; modern conveniences; several acres, fruit, garden, cow; very healthy. JOHN WEBBER, No. 150 Nassau st.

TO LET—BASEMENT—NO. 63 EAST 9TH ST., near Broadway; also floors for house-keeping. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

A FIRST-CLASS WELL LIGHTED AND VENtilated apartment, with no dark rooms, to let near the Central Park. Apply to the janitor on the premises, No. 75 West 55th st.

TO LET—BASEMENT, PARLOR FLOOR, AND second floor, No. 25 Clinton place, separately or together, at low rates. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

COTTAGES TO RENT OR FOR SALE—FURnished or unfurnished, at Long Branch, at reduced prices, by WM. LANE, Agent, Long Branch.

TO LET—EXTRA WIDE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished, No. 12 West 10th st; rent reasonable to good tenant. WINANS & DAVIS, No. 128 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—BANKING-ROOM NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor place, centre of the book publishing trade; two entrances, one on Broadway and one on Astor place; fitted up in the most elegant style with all things needed for immediate business.
W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—NO. 11 CLINTON PLACE, ONE OF THE finest parlor stores on Clinton place; plate-glass windows, &c.; for piano, book, or other business of like class. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

OFFICES AND DESK ROOM TO LET—IN the splendid building No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place; terms very reasonable. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET.—CALL AND SEE THE STORE FLOOR, No. 7 Clinton place; also the basement, newly-fitted up. Book trade centre. W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT SALOON, WITH FLOOR, No. 13 Clinton place; in perfect order. Apply at W. N. GRISWOLD'S Real Estate Office, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND.—IN ONE OF THE CARS OF THE ERIE Railway Company, a POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money. Call at No. 48 Vesey st.

LOST—LAST SATURDAY MORNING, A BLACK LACE VEIL, going from 40th st. to 5th av., thence to 33 West 50th st. Please return to 146 East 40th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership hereto existing between Messrs. OAKEY & JONES, architects, has this day been dissolved, Mr. OAKEY being authorized to liquidate all outstanding debts. ALEX. F. OAKEY.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1875. BASSETT JONES.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3, 4:10 and 5 P. M.
For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.
For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangements of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 24, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After May 23, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Troy Special, on Saturdays only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Trains will leave Grand Central Depot, Decoration Day, SUNDAY, May 30, at 2:30, 9:15, and 11 A. M.; 1:30 and 2:30 P. M. Returning, leave Woodlawn after the ceremonies at sunrise, and at 9:33 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:30, 5:12, and 7:10 P. M. Stops at way stations (except the 2:30 A. M. train North and first train South.)
C. M. BISSELL, Supt.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM LE COUNT, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1 AND 2, will sell at public auction at the late residence of Griffith Thomas, Esq., on Locust Island, opposite the Neptune House, New-Rochelle Harbor, Westchester County, all the valuable household furniture and oil-paintings belonging to the late Consul General J. W. Schmidt and Griffith Thomas, Esq.; also, all the large collection of rare exotic and other plants; also, the pleasure yacht LOCUST; also, "Rand's Phneumatic Gasometer," 150 burners and lamp-posts.
SALE POSITIVE!
The furniture, yacht, and gasometer will be sold on TUESDAY, June 1. The plants will be sold on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock A. M. each day.
For particulars apply to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Esq., No. 68 Broad st., New-York;
OSCAR E. SCHMIDT, Esq., No. 22 Burling slip, New-York;
GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq., No. 346 Broadway, New-York; or, to
WILLIAM LE COUNT, Auctioneer, No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, or Main st., New-Rochelle.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, June 2, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Bowery, the entire balance of stock of a jobber, namely, of cases shirts, drawers, stockings, suspenders, cotton, woolens, laces, collars, and a large lot of other merchandise too numerous to mention. Sale positive; dealers invited.
WILLIAM C. CONNER, Sheriff.
WILLIAM H. BURNS, Deputy.

RICHARD J. GARRETTSON, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.—Sale for account of whom it may concern, 50 shares of the Consolidated Fruit-jar Company, par 100, hypothecated.
W. J. COLE, No. 586 6th av.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—ON JUNE 4, BY M Davis, at No. 132 Bleecker st., 200 lots of assorted unredeemed pledges, such as watches, jewelry, wearing apparel, &c., by order of S. Westhome.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DUDLEY S. STEELE and NATHAN W. CONDICT, JR., against L. NAPOLEON LAROCHELLE and CHARLES A. SCOTT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Complaint not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 93 Duane street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-five dollars, with interest on two hundred and seventy-five dollars from the first day of November, 1874, and with interest on seven hundred dollars from the nineteenth day of March, 1875, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1875.
DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York, on the 20th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, April 21, 1875. DAVID CRAWFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap8-law3wS*

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clarke. Matinee at 1:30.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi. Matinee at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT, (Second act)—BARBE BLEU (third act)—Mlle. Minelli, M. Querey. Matinee at 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by Bryant's Minstrels.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, &C.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinée at 2.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.) Matinée at 2.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Yesterday the man DUFFY, who fired a pistol at Deputy Controller EARLE, with the clear intention of taking his life, was sentenced to two years and a half imprisonment. Every attempt had been made to turn aside the force of the evidence, and to get the prisoner off on the plea of insanity. The sentence was a very lenient one, and yet, within an hour a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for and granted. DUFFY was taken into another court, and the absolute discharge of the prisoner was applied for. "The case was adjourned until Wednesday"—so says our report. The Judge who granted the writ of *habeas corpus* was Judge BRADY, and he is so just and upright a Judge that we are compelled to believe he must have been bound by some form of law, unfamiliar to laymen, to assent to the application. We cannot criticise, much less would we undertake to condemn, Judge BRADY'S course. But this we must say—that if life and property are ever to be properly protected by the law in this City, men like DUFFY, who carry loaded pistols, and fire them at persons against whom they bear a grudge, must be made to understand that when once a jury has found them guilty, and a Judge has pronounced sentence upon them, their punishment will be absolutely certain. It is always a matter of great delicacy for one Judge to interfere in any way with the decisions of another. We feel confident that in this case Judge BRADY has done what the law exacted of him—no more and no less. Nevertheless, it is much to be regretted that too often when criminals are sentenced to punishment, they are able to laugh at the sentence, knowing well that the chances are in favor of their escaping scot free after all.

How far the consequences of the "great railroad war" are to extend, it is vain to speculate. It is certain that up to the present time they have been sufficiently great and sufficiently trying to call for the most thoughtful attention of all business men. The effect on the immediately competing roads is, of course, important; but that exercised on the entire business of the country is much more so. The bankruptcy of the Erie Railway, though it is the result of a long train of causes, which may be traced back for twenty years, had for its immediate occasion the relentless struggle between Messrs. SCOTT and GARRETT. Persons well acquainted with the resources of the road say that but for this sudden and overwhelming strain, the road might have been brought through its troubles, and made again a valuable property. In that case, the country would have lost the advantages which the *Tribune* thinks would accrue from "wiping out" the stock; but perhaps the country might be less benefited by such an operation than the railroad "grabbers," who may wish to take possession of the road. As to the general effects of the "railroad war," they are unquestionably bad. So far from the general community's being helped by it, it is injured, for no sensible business man can fail to see that the low rates must come to a sudden and complete end sooner or later, and all calculations based on them are therefore to the last degree unsafe. The consequence is to partially paralyze business, which needs stability far more just now than it needs suicidal competition in any of its branches.

It is a long time since any such distressing calamity as that of the burning of the French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., has occurred in this country. It appears that the building destroyed was of wood, and was highly inflammable. "It burned like a band-box," says our account of the affair. The edifice, only 100 feet by 60 feet, was packed full of human beings engaged in religious exercises, on the occasion of a high church anniversary. The fire caught in the altar decorations from a kerosene lamp; the church was a magazine of combustibles; and in twenty minutes it was a mass of charred ruins. Of the frightful loss of life which occurred our dispatches give the full details. It is, perhaps, too early to discover exactly where the blame for this needless sacrifice of human life should be laid. It is evident, however, that no sufficient means of egress had been provided by the builder of the church. If there had been, it would have been impossible that so many people should have been burned or trampled to death during the confusion which followed the discovery of a fire started in the observation of the whole congregation. The edifice was of tinder, the doors were shut, or they were not large enough to permit the rapid exit of the whole congregation. That seems to be the whole of this tragical story, and its lesson is too obvious to need much comment.

It will be remembered that such a disaster as that at Holyoke shocked the civilized world when the Church of Campania, at Santiago de Chili, was burned in 1863. The occasion was the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception, when the sacred edifice was illuminated by the aid of wooden frames and lamps and candles. The combustible ornaments about the altar caught, as was the case at Holyoke, from the flare of the illumination. Over two thousand people perished in the flames. Of this shocking disaster it was said "the means of egress were utterly insufficient." The Chilian Government subsequently ordered the edifice to be razed to the ground. But nothing could assuage the indignation of the people who had seen their wives, daughters, and friends thus needlessly sacrificed. There are many points of similarity between these two destructive fires which will occur to the reader. The paraphernalia of a church of this description are highly inflammable, and when the means of exit, as at Santiago and Holyoke, are imperfect, the catastrophe would seem almost inevitable. It is a mockery to call such a sacrifice a "visitation of Providence." How many edifices like that at Holyoke are there in this country?

Two of the suits pending against the City for rents under the old armory leases were decided yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court in favor of the City. One of these was brought by DANIEL FALLON, for the rent of Nilsson Hall under a lease running until 1883, at an annual rental of $14,000. The other was by ROBERT T. FORD, for rent of premises in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, under a lease running till 1883, at $21,000 per annum. In both cases, the defense of illegality of the lease set up by the City was sustained by the court. In the former, a new trial was ordered, and in the latter judgment was given in favor of the City.

Mayor WICKHAM and the heads of the leading local departments have agreed, in a halting, half-way fashion, to deal with the abuses of the City labor system. At present, two or three thousand laborers on the Municipal pay-rolls receive $2 for eight hours' work, while those employed by private contractors are paid $1 25 to $1 50 for ten hours' work. By way of bringing the City laborer on more even terms with his less-favored brother in private employ, it has been resolved to pay him at the rate of twenty cents per hour. Even on this basis, he will be better paid by at least thirty-three per cent. than if he were employed by a contractor, and the amount of work demanded from him will be, as usual, very much less. It is said that the new system will be used for the purpose of having two or more relays of men paid by the hour put on a City job in the course of a day. That arrangement will suit the peddlers of "labor tickets," will still further demoralize labor for political ends, and will be another mode of robbing the public.

SOME PROSPECTIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The project of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence by an exposition of the products of the country, to which all other countries should be invited to send specimens of their products also, was a happy one. Probably those with whom it originated did not, at the start, fully comprehend the scope of their undertaking, but, as it has grown upon their hands, it is but simple justice to say that they have made great exertions to carry it out in the most perfect manner possible. It is now no longer doubtful that the Exposition will, in point of magnitude and variety, be a great success, and that it will exercise the most important influence on the commercial and industrial progress of the country.

It is natural that a plan which includes an extensive exhibition of the resources and products of foreign countries should attract a great deal of attention on that account, and there is no doubt that this feature of the Exposition will be of extreme interest and value. The American people, notwithstanding their energy and enterprise, and the readiness with which they appreciate the merits and advantages of new methods in business and manufactures, are necessarily deprived of many of the opportunities of comparison and competition which are open to the family of European nations. Separated by what Mr. DISRAELI has called a "melancholy ocean" from the artificers of Europe, and producing mainly for a market much more homogeneous in its demands than that for which these compete, the stimulus to their invention is primarily less powerful. What the workmen of England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland have daily opportunity to study and improve upon, the American workmen know only imperfectly by report or by very rare observation. The first advantage, therefore, to be gained by the United States from the foreign portion of the Exposition will be the chance to study carefully and in detail some of the best specimens of foreign work, and to some extent some of the processes by which this work is done. This will be of incalculable benefit. The Centennial will draw to Philadelphia thousands of artisans and their employers from every part of the Union. It is unnecessary to suggest to manufacturers the immense utility of sending their skilled workmen and designers to the Exposition, for this is something that has doubtless already occurred to them; while multitudes of the employes themselves will be eager on their own account to make such a visit. The American workmen in all classes are exceedingly intelligent, and they will not be slow to grasp the peculiar advantages that will lie within their reach next year. And they are, to a great extent, not only capable of imitating, but of modifying and improving upon what they may see.

The influence of the Exposition will be, in this respect, twofold, and will work in two opposite and equally important directions. The workmen will not only be able to better satisfy a varied and more exacting demand, but the demand itself will be improved. Purchasers, in the aggregate, will outnumber the producers, and there will unquestionably be a great change in the requirements made by them after they have had occasion to see what a vast variety and excellence of product is open to them in the Old World, of which they have heretofore had only a vague idea. To some degree, of course, the tendency of the Exposition will be to turn the public mind to the advantages of importation, but, the demand for varied products having been once stimulated, and the standard of workmanship and design having been raised by the extended observation recorded, American workmen will instantly undertake to gratify it, and the result will be a great impetus to our ingenuity and skill. That "competition is the life of trade" is a homely maxim, but, like most homely maxims, it is based on a great truth. Given the increased and improved demand for good and varied work, and the American artificers may be trusted to do their part toward satisfying it.

But, apart from the foreign element in the Exposition, we cannot fail to see that the Exposition will be of great value to our country. It will bring together our own products, and will acquaint the people of all sections with the resources and capabilities of each. This is a matter of much greater consequence than might at first appear. It is customary and natural to speak of our country as a simple whole; but in reality it presents a variety and extent of industrial and commercial activities by no means thoroughly understood by our own people. Commerce and manufactures have spread for the last century from one shore of our continent to the other by the unaided influence of natural laws. Individual enterprise has sought for its products the demand of such portions of the country as it could conveniently reach, but of what lay outside of the scope of their particular branches of business, our people have known only casually and to a very limited degree. The influence of this force has, of course, been powerful, and it has resulted in an extension of inter-State trade that is at once magnificent and wonderful. Thanks to the facilities of transportation and intercourse, and the restless and keen energy of our people, fostered and aided by our system of general education, individual enterprise has penetrated every corner of an immense area, and has built up an exchange of products compared with which our foreign trade is literally insignificant. It has been stated, and it is not an improbable statement, that the shipments to and fro by water and rail along the banks of the Ohio River aggregate more than the imports of the entire Union.

But, because individual enterprise, unassisted, has done so much, it is not to be inferred that it could not profitably employ intelligent aid. And this is precisely what the Exposition will give. It will enable our people from the Gulf to the St. Lawrence, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific to know by the best of all methods—by actual inspection—what each section is doing and can do. With forty or fifty millions of active and intelligent people, whose minds are easily awakened to new wants and new methods of satisfying them, eager at once to learn and to teach what they can respectively accomplish for themselves and for each other, there is really no assignable limit to the influence of such an Exposition as we shall have next year. It will not only be large, but it will continue for half a year, and during that time there is not a hamlet in the East, a parish in the South, or a county on the Pacific or among the Western mountains that will not have received from it a definite, appreciable, and otherwise unattainable benefit. These are reflections which will occur to all sooner or later, and which will constantly and with accumulating effect, tend to convince everybody of the magnitude and importance of the Exposition.

THE JEROME PARK SPRING MEETING.

The annual Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club begins this day week at Jerome Park. It includes seven days of racing between June 5 and 19, and will unquestionably witness the most exciting contests which have yet occurred on the Westchester track. The unusually fine and numerous fields of two-year olds turned out by the season of 1874 are still fresh in public memory. One or two promising samples of these youngsters have broken down under training, but their places will be more than filled by the addition to the three-year olds of this season of horses which were not run in their two-year old form at all. Those who have watched our reports of the Spring meetings at Nashville, at Louisville, and at Baltimore, must have been struck with the unusually large number of starters in the leading contests. In several cases thirteen and in some as many as fifteen horses have faced the starter, and the task of picking the winner has consequently been as difficult as the speculation upon its success has been hazardous. But the wide range of uncertainty which brings disaster to professional gamblers on the turf lends additional zest to the public interest in a noble sport.

The unusually large fields of horses at the Western and Southern meetings will have their counterpart at Jerome Park. The tremendous influx of spectators—from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand attended on some days at Louisville—is certain to be repeated at our local Spring meeting. Five races a day present inducement enough, even were the contestants of a lower calibre than they are likely to be. When we take into account the fact that each succeeding season shows as marked an improvement in the quality as in the quantity of American racing stock, one of the fixed events of this season will be found better worth going to see than half a dozen contests ten years ago. Take, for example, the Withers Stake, to be run for on Saturday next. Among the fifty-eight nominations for the stake there are ten colts and fillies sired by *Leamington*, seven by *Lexington*, four by *Kentucky*, three by *Gladiateur*, three by *Australian*, and two by *Lightning*. The pedigree of the remaining twenty-nine is only less distinguished, so that there are very excellent chances for securing in this, and other similar stakes, a field of three-year olds equally remarkable for numbers and high breeding.

Another remarkable feature in the entries of the Spring meeting is the increase in the number of racing stables. In the Withers Stake the entries represent twenty-five different owners, and the fifty-three entries for the Belmont Stake represent the same number. About a dozen of these stables are comparatively new to Eastern race meetings, and their competition with the better known trainers, who have heretofore divided the prizes at Jerome Park, is obviously in the interest of good sport. The same remark applies to the fact that there is an unusually large number of horses for which the weights have been accepted in the handicap races. The interest in the approaching race meeting will be further enhanced by the consideration that the great three-year old of the season has yet to be discovered. There are in the Withers Stake a score to choose from, headed by Mr. MCGRATH'S *Aristides* and *Chesapeake*, all the way down—in point of sequence rather than of quality—to Mr. BELMONT'S *Babylon* and *Matador*, or Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S *Lord Zetland*. In the Cup races that great Western horse, *Ballankeel*, has cut out for himself a place in advance of the mature racers who have seen from two to four seasons and are still good for hard work. But with competitors of so brilliant a record as *Reform*, *Shylock*, *Madge*, and *Grinstead*, not to mention a vigorous youngster like *Bay Final*, or middle-aged racers of the calibre of *Kadi*, the Westchester Cup may not prove quite so sure a thing for him as his admirers seem to suppose.

Since the people will undoubtedly throng to Jerome Park this season in more than usual numbers, it is to be hoped that the railroad accommodations, on which the great majority must rely, will be adequate to the pressure upon them. Of late there has been little to complain of on this score, and since the practical completion of the Fourth avenue improvement, there ought to be still less. There are some small matters that the Jockey Club managers might look to, for the purpose of increasing the popularity of their beautiful little race-ground. It is a very charming walk through the woods from the Jerome Park station to the course, but its charms might be a good deal enhanced by removing the rough hurdles, placed for the purpose of keeping back vehicles, and by clearing away some of the stony obstructions to an otherwise pleasant foot-path. Carriages could certainly be kept to the main road by less clumsy contrivances than those heretofore in use. The American Jockey Club should remember that for one who uses the magnificent approach by Central Park and Central avenue, there are a hundred plebeian patrons who reach the course by railroad and through the by-lanes of Westchester. After all, in this and other enterprises, the dollars of the middle class thousands count for more than the subscription tickets of the wealthy few. In the interest of the frequenters of the Club-house it might be suggested that the managers of the Spring meeting will not think of economizing in so small a matter as the cost of a good band. The pleasures of an afternoon at Jerome Park are not a little enhanced by a due supply of well-executed music. The purses and added money given by the club at the coming meeting amount to very nearly $23,000. Their liberality in the main items of expense has never been disputed. Some judicious expenditure with the view of perfecting minor details would not be at all out of place.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR.

Our civil war seems likely to be as abundantly illustrated by memoirs, sketches, and history as the great civil war of England. Already the mere catalogue of the literature of our struggle would fill a ponderous volume. It was often said during the contest that no adequate history of it could be written till a generation had passed.

The causes and moving forces of the struggle run back to our early history. The features of it are singularly dramatic. The incidents, striking and unexpected, and its changing fortunes, will possess for readers to the latest generation a peculiar and fascinating interest. When some future CARLYLE shall write a series of dramatic sketches of the "American Revolution" of the nineteenth century, he will surely open them with that most pathetic and dramatic scene of the old man on the gallows in Virginia, whose death did more to widen the breach between North and South than any other single event of our later history.

How many impressive and sudden changes of fortune occur also during the war. The proud and confident marching forth of the Union forces from Washington, and the disastrous defeat at Bull Run; the danger of Washington itself; the destruction of our best men-of-war by the rebel iron ram, and the sudden turn of fortune on the arrival of the *Monitor;* the affair of the envoys, and the imminent danger of a war with England, and so on through these eventful years, ending dramatically with the assassination of LINCOLN in the month and almost on the day on which the war opened four years before. Here is a record of grand and thrilling events, which will yet be written in a style and with a spirit that mankind will not let be forgotten. We need not say that thus far the enduring history of the war of the rebellion has not been written. Its proper composition requires many faculties and peculiar sympathies. The historian must not merely possess the descriptive pen of MOTLEY, or the power of statement of MACAULAY, or the research of BANCROFT; but he must have a deep sympathy with the cause of personal liberty, which lay at the bottom of the whole struggle. He must enter into the moral forces which agitated so intensely great masses of our people, and he must rightly appreciate how great was the principle fought for, and how momentous the issue. He must be also far enough removed from the passions of the day to weigh correctly even the better motives of the defeated party, and to do justice to a brave, even if mistaken, faction.

The only records thus far written of the war, which will be read even for a few years hence, we believe to be the recent narrative of Gen. SHERMAN and the history by the Comte DE PARIS. Gen. SHERMAN will always be one of the most prominent figures on the stage of these grand events, and anything that he may say must interest all hearers. Then he has the rare faculty of saying things in language which mankind will not forget. There is a vivacity and poetic effect in his descriptions and style which will cause his narrative to be read for generations to come.

But by far the clearest, most comprehensive, and impartial account of the war and its origin has been given by the French Prince who served on Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff. He had unequaled opportunities for collecting information; his judgment is sound and unbiased; he has seen and studied European army organizations, and he has read the reports and histories written on both sides of our civil war. It is well for the cause of truth in regard to our struggle that so impartial and competent a writer should be the one who will most of all instruct the cultivated classes of the Continent in respect to our great war.

From these leading records several facts begin to come forth clearly to light, which will undoubtedly be more and more confirmed. One is that wrong was done to MCDOWELL in popular judgment, and that the battle of Bull Run was well planned, and only failed by mistakes in other quarters. What seemed the disgraceful panic of our troops turns out a natural confusion, to which the other side were as nearly exposed as ourselves, and the losses of both armies show no lack of bravery. The judgments on MCCLELLAN are gradually being corrected; and his power of organization is acknowledged, while his caution and slowness are condemned.

Each new and well-informed record brings out also into more striking light the remarkable military ability of Gen. GRANT. The French narration is conspicuous in illustrating this. The course of events of the war seems a tissue of blunders and defeats till he appears. And his combinations in the West are fully appreciated and admired by the foreign historian, who can have no motive but truth for his appreciation. It is true that the more uncertain portion of his military career—the Peninsula campaigns—has not been described by this impartial and judicious writer. But, in the eyes of history, the event justifies much, and the brilliant close of those campaigns will cause the mistakes, if mistakes they were, to be forgotten. They, too, like other events of the war, need, perhaps, a generation to pass in order that they may be rightly judged.

THE FRENCH NOBLESSE.

A passage in our Paris correspondent's last letter suggests some observations on an institution mysterious to many—the French peerage. It is significant of the deep-seated love of titular distinctions, and the permanent influence of the traditions accompanying them, that a revolution so radical and tremendous as that of 1789 should have signally failed to eradicate nominal honors from the soil of France. The French peerage before 1789 was one institution, the nobility another. The former, as existing in 1789, dated from 1550 only. Previous to that the honor had been enjoyed only by Princes of the blood and half a dozen very grand magnates. The first person raised to the peerage under the new system was ANNE DE MONTMORENCY, Constable and *Grand Maitre* of France, whose barony of Montmorency was erected into "a duchy-peerage" "out of regard," to quote the patent, "to the grandeur and nobility of the house of Montmorency, its magnanimous and valorous scions, its long and devoted services to the Crown of France."

This celebrated dignity, so intimately connected with French history, expired in 1633, when HENRI DE MONTMORENCI was condemned to death and his property confiscated; but in the following year it was revived in the person of HENRI DE BOURBON, Prince de Condé, who in 1639 dropped it by royal permission, in favor of that to which so melancholy a history attaches—D'ENGHIEN. All the peers of France were Dukes, and it may surprise many to learn that at the dissolution of their order in 1789 there were only thirty-eight of them. The oldest of these peerages, UZES, only dated from 1572. When LOUIS XVIII. instituted a Chamber of Peers in 1814, he placed at the head of the list all the surviving Peers, or their heirs, of the old *régime* and next to them the Dukes who were not peers, or their heirs. But the political and social consequence of the French titled classes has never been regained by them, nor do we see how it could be, unless the land laws were altered, and this is in the last degree improbable. A peerage arose out of feudalism and territorial consequence, and can only have influence, except in very rare instances, if divorced from these. To undermine this, the most substantial basis of a permanent aristocracy, was one of the very first aims of the revolutionary leaders of 1789, and hence a law—but slightly modified by the first NAPOLEON—having for its object the compulsory and almost equal division of estates on the death of their possessors. According to it, a person with one child may dispose at pleasure of a moiety of his property, the child inheriting the other moiety as a matter of right; a person having two children can only dispose of a third part of his property; a person having more than two must divide three-fourths of his property equally among them, one-fourth part being all that is then left at his disposal. When a father dies intestate his property is equally divided among his children.

The small interest exhibited for many years past by the French *noblesse* in rural and local affairs may, in no slight degree, be ascribed to the action of this law. Our correspondent says: "With the example of the aristocracy and landed gentry of England before them, they have been content to live in Paris and spend their revenues according to the prevailing mode, and apparently with little or no concern for the interests of the department in which their estates are situated." But not only is their stake in the soil of the country infinitely less—and we say this while perfectly aware that by family arrangement, *mariages de convénance*, and other devices, large properties are, especially in certain districts, in some cases still held by individual noblemen—but, hitherto, most of them being royalists have been out of joint with the existing order of things, and hence have very naturally not cared to put themselves forward in conjunction with those to whose politics they are vehemently opposed. If, under a conservative Republic, they consent to do so as actors on a neutral ground, the fact is indicative of France having at length found a system of government formed on a basis broad enough to give free scope for all men to work together, without fear of misapprehension of motives, or a clashing of political sympathies; and thus an enormous problem may be solved.

THE PISTOL.

Two more deaths in this City, and within the space of not more than an hour and a half, illustrate the evil consequences of carrying concealed weapons. In one case, a little girl ten years of age was shot and fatally wounded; and in the other a lad fourteen years of age, the help of a widowed mother, received a bullet through the brain, and died instantly.

One of these accidents, as such events are termed, was accompanied with highly aggravating circumstances. HENRY REX was a private watchman employed about the premises of LAWRENCE DECKER, a lumber-dealer, in West Twelfth street. Ordinary people are apt to suppose that of all the qualifications for such a position sobriety is one of the most essential. They will judge it to be hardly less important than honesty. But Mr. DECKER was not of that opinion, for REX was addicted to intemperance. He seems to have made himself by that means a laughing-stock among the boys in the neighborhood, and, while in a state of absolute intoxication, he drew a revolver and discharged seven barrels among a crowd of children who were jeering him. The result we have stated, and one boy fell dead. Even thus far the case is suggestive of several considerations. A private watchman is not absolutely a private servant. His duties involve considerable responsibility, and may bring him in contact with the public in a manner which renders discretion and a well-balanced judgment of the utmost importance. Yet here was a drunkard placed in that position, and not that only, but he was intrusted with a weapon of which, in all probability, he never understood the legitimate use.

But this was not all. REX aggravated the offense by expressing his gratification at having killed the boy; and his employer made the matter still worse by his violent attempts to defend REX at the Police station, an act for which he was very justly locked up. Upon the merits of the case, so far as the criminality of the two men is concerned, we are not going to comment. But both it and the other we have mentioned are evidence of the inadequacy of the efforts that have been made to prevent the custom of carrying concealed weapons. When the question was before the Legislature, one of our ablest Judges stated that in the prevalent condition of society in New-York there were circumstances in which the handy proximity of some means of self-defense was necessary. The caution thus given should have influenced the Legislature in their proceedings. But it did not. And this case shows where the error was made. It may be said that a private watchman is engaged in a work which renders it extremely desirable that he should be allowed to have some weapon, but not necessarily a pistol, at hand for his own security. This may be admitted. We will go further, and grant that, so long as Police protection is insufficient, there are other persons besides night watchmen who are liable to be placed in circumstances where the use of some additional means of defense may be convenient. But here was an utterly incompetent but very dangerous man appointed to such a post, and, if we are to judge from what occurred at the Police station, his appointment was made by another man who was fully as incompetent to make it. Assuming, therefore, for the sake of the argument, that there may be circumstances under which the carrying of a pistol is expedient, is it wise to leave to anybody who may choose to undertake the task the duty of saying who may and who may not carry one?

Merely to enact that the possession of concealed weapons is illegal is of little avail. The law should be strictly enforced, and the penalty for any infringement of it should be severe. If exceptions are to be admitted, they should be defined by proper authorities. Men like Mr. DECKER should not be allowed to define them. If REX, on receiving his appointment as night watchman at the lumber-yard, had been required to apply to the Police or Municipal authorities for a license to carry a pistol or any other weapon, it would most likely not have been granted him, for his antecedents and character should then have been investigated; and if that had been done, the boy MCKENNA, in all probability, would not now be lying dead, the victim of his violence.

REX has already served a term of imprisonment on Blackwell's Island for the too free use of a pistol two years ago, when acting as night-watchman at another place. That alone should have precluded him from the chance of ever repeating such an offense. Mr. DECKER clearly did not regard it as any disqualification; perhaps he thought it rather an evidence of competency than otherwise. But he ought not to have been allowed to have a voice in the matter at all. The question should have been left for decision by somebody better able to decide it; and if his conduct and that of his watchman serve to show the necessity for reforming a law which binds respectable people who are willing to be bound by it, but leaves the disorderly just where they were, and so makes homicide extremely probable, they will have effected the only good that can ensue.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CAUCUS SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you were kind enough to print in full my paper read before the Social Science meeting at Detroit it can be judged as a whole upon its merits; but the report of the debate upon political parties upon which your remarks of the 23d inst. were based was so obviously incomplete that I will ask permission to add a few words in relation to it.

It is true that I used strong language in denouncing the caucus system. There are, it seems to me, good and sufficient reasons why respectable citizens cannot be expected to take an efficient part in the primary meetings, and experience shows, all over the country, that except in single and spasmodic instances, they will not do it. Notwithstanding incessant and repeated exhortations to secure the nomination of the best men to offices, we find in practice that this method becomes less and less available. But it is not true that I thereby expressed "despair of the Republic." On the contrary, the salvation of the Republic seems to me to depend upon recognizing and accepting the facts and seeking the remedy in another direction. The evil of the caucus appears to be a consequence of another evil, and it is by attacking the cause that we must hope to obviate the effect.

I quoted a saying of Vice President Wilson, whose long experience gives it a force to which I can add nothing, that a popular government can be carried on only by organized, drilled and disciplined parties. Some force must be found strong enough to induce individual minds to act and vote together in masses sufficient to form a preponderating power. Our theory has been that this must be done by principles or measures. It happens, however, that these are rarely simple and definite enough to excite the necessary enthusiasm or argument. The question of slavery, indeed, did answer these requirements in a rough manner. But civil service reform, specie payments, the tariff, &c., cannot be made to do so. They cannot be settled by general formulas, or by simple salient measures. They must result from complex details of long continued experiment. The generalities of party platforms do not excite, therefore, either enthusiasm or confidence. It is, perhaps, not too much to say that the platforms of the Republican and Democratic Parties in the next election could exchange leadings without much detriment either way.

The other way of forming political parties is upon men, and it is curious to note how the old-fashioned cry of "Measures and not men" has died out, and the demand is now for the "best men." But our method of carrying on the public business is fatal to this resource. The system of standing committees, by which business is cut up into little pieces and worked up in secret, the absence of public and effective debate, the tyranny of majorities, which silences effective criticism by the opposition, the exclusion of the Executive, which is supposed to carry on the government, from any voice in legislation; the entire absence of personal responsibility; all these things prevent the country from finding out who are the best men. What men, either in the Republican or Democratic party, are identified with any measures advantageous to the country?

But parties must be formed in some way, and thus we come back to the caucus, an engine which, by employing the spoils of office and by apportioning private reward for political service, performs work which is absolutely necessary and no other way of doing which has as yet been provided. We hear a great deal of the "independent voters;" but they fail and must fail in the essential point. There is wanting among the atoms what chemists call the precipitating element; thus, independent votes are almost always thrown away. Men are compelled by the necessity of the case to choose the least of two evils, though it must be confessed the choice has latterly become somewhat difficult.

How then are parties to be formed independently of the caucus? In England, if I am rightly informed, and at least in imperial affairs, no such thing as a caucus is known. The preparation of leading Government measures is intrusted to a few men, whose character and that of their works is perfectly well known. A candidate for Parliament stamps himself at once as a supporter of these. It is noteworthy that in England men offer themselves as candidates, a practice that would be laughed at here; and the reason is, that in England, a candidate, at least ostensibly, proposes to aid in accomplishing certain results, asks for the means of serving his constituents, while here he has not even the basis of such a promise, and the post of member of Congress has come to be regarded as a personal perquisite, which it is not fitting that men should ask for themselves, though they may work pretty hard for it in private. Would it not be a step toward victory over the caucus if good men could honorably present themselves as candidates on the ground of public service? In England, the motive of principles or measures is combined with enthusiasm for men, the only force which, as the history of the world, as well as our own abundantly proves, is available for moving masses of men, or, in other words, for the formation of parties.

I do not need to be told of the evils of English elections, and of the extent to which money enters into political contests. Perfection is not to be expected, and, bribe for bribe, I believe the money of candidates to be much less injurious than the public offices of the country. And whatever may be the effect in elections, I believe the members of Parliament, when chosen, form as pure a public body as any in the world. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the method which I have so often urged as a new basis of party: A responsible ministry by introducing the Cabinet officers into Congress; a limitation of subjects of debate so that the work can be carried on in public; a development of individual strength and talent, not only in the dominant majority but in the ranks of the opposition. I only wish to deprecate the necessity of such a cumbrous process as an amendment to the Constitution. A vote of the Congressional majority could commence the experiment at any time, leaving the details to be adjusted by experience. The greatest want of both parties in the coming contest is some definite principle to be made available. I believe there is none which can be put into more definite and concrete shape, more comprehensible to the popular mind, or, in the prevailing disgust with the caucus, would be more available as a basis for the indispensable cohesion of party.

GAMALIEL BRADFORD

BOSTON, Wednesday, May 26, 1875.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article on Pigeon Shooting in THE TIMES of Wednesday, though conceived in the right spirit, possesses the fatal defect of being too late. Had it appeared early enough in the session of the Legislature just terminated, and while the society was making every effort to apply a legal remedy to the cruel "sport," some good might have resulted. As it is, the Senator from Kings has succeeded in legalizing the odious and unsportsmanlike pastime; and that, too, while other States, at home and abroad, are repudiating it. In face of the statute forbidding the useless mutilation and killing of any animal, this cruel and unparalleled exception has been made. The act, however, just passed, does not exempt from arrest, gamblers, and as the pigeon-shooting matches are all conducted for some stake, prize, or wager, the shooters are liable to arrest and prosecution as common gamblers.

What necessity exists for using an innocent captive bird merely as a target and mobile medium for betting is not discernible to ordinary minds.

It is to be hoped, however, that a healthy public opinion will cause itself to be heard on the subject until this legal deformity can be corrected by the same authority which soiled the statute books of this State by its enactment. Respectfully,

HENRY BERGH, President.

OFFICE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, May 27, 1875.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING LECTURE.

THE PASTOR DEFENDS HIS RELIGION OF LOVE—THE DOCTRINES OF CONSCIENCE AND FEAR FIT ONLY FOR BRUTES—THE ORIGIN OF FLOWERS IN THE PLYMOUTH SERVICES—HOW TO FILL THE CHURCHES.

Plymouth lecture-room was crowded last evening long before the hour of commencement. Assistant Pastor Halliday and Mr. Cleveland were present for the first time since their recent illness. Judge Porter sat in the gallery. Mr. Beecher sauntered in slowly at 7:50. He appeared in excellent humor, and seating himself upon the steps of the platform he idled the intervening time in joking with the brethren. Mrs. Beecher entered subsequently and sat near Brother Shearman. A small bouquet was the only floral offering on the pastoral desk. Mr. Beecher took his chair and gave out the 617th hymn, which was followed by prayer by Assistant Pastor Halliday, the 608th hymn, prayer by Brother Davidson, and the 602d hymn.

Anybody said Mr. Beecher, who tundertakes to preach a system of doctrinal truths which shall exhaust the topics belonging to the Christian religion; anybody who attempts to fill up a calendar of doctrine, supposing that to be the way to meet all the exigencies of truth, needs to learn the very first principles of what truth is. All truth can't be put into a book, even though it be a divinely-inspired one. The Bible does not contain all truth, and don't pretend to. It is rather a book of samples. The moral truth, the experience of human souls with the divine influence, the variety, the length, and breadth, and depth, and extent of possible Christian truth cannot be crammed into the Bible. It is absurd to say that the Bible contains all truth. You might as well say that the finger-board that points out the road contains the road. The Bible simply discriminates and defines truth. Truth can't be put into printers' type or into authors' handwriting. Truth is a living thing, constantly varying, renewing itself, developing itself; and the whole world is not large enough to contain it if it be recorded. The Bible is like the keys of a piano, which, in themselves, contain no tune, but are capable of any number of tunes rightly manipulated. The keys are not the truth, but they are the means by which the truth is expounded, for men's criticisms upon preachers and preaching are very narrow and unfounded when they say, "This man don't preach the whole truth; he don't deal with the grand doctrines—say the intellectual doctrines which had such good effect in past days." If those doctrines were good then and effected their object then, is it any reason why they must be reproduced and reproduced forever? A man may be a philosopher and not reproduce Plato; a man may be a poet and not be called upon to reproduce Homer or Virgil or Milton. A man may be a preacher without constantly rep roducing old doctrines that have outlived their usefulness. What is true in regard to truth is true also in regard to the other Christian elements. By the other Christian elements I mean hope and love on one side, as contrasted with hate and fear on the other. I don't hesitate to say that I am speaking of my own case. I have been the recipient of very kind and judicious criticism from all quarters. In the first place, it is said that I have cast out fear and introduced a religion of love that lacks the ribs necessary to keep men straight; and that love becomes mawkish, producing sentiment in the first instance and sentimentality thereafter. They argue that religion has got to have the great substantial elements of conscience and fear in it. I don't give up conscience and fear. I preach them all the time, but I preach them as if men were not animals. If you are driving a pair of oxen, and you quietly say "Gee," and they obey you, you don't need to ram the goad into their flanks. [Laughter.] Or if an accomplished rider has an intelligent horse, that obeys the swaying of his body, don't he prefer him to one that requires constant tugging at the bridle? Whenever men are so low that only fear in its coarsest form can teach them, I believe in it. If one must teach men as he would brutes, then be must, that's all. But to insist that when, through such a system of teaching for ages, civilization has grown upon men until their actions have become changed, we must go on with hell-fire and brimstone, and that unless we do it we don't preach religion—that is to barbarize the truth. In your households you begin with your children by forbearing and being tender. When the time comes that their passions begin to rise, you help them all you can, and if mild help don't do, why then you help them [slipping his hands] rubicanciantly. [Laughter.] But you get over that as soon as you can. We make our children afraid because we can't do any better at the time. Ought they ever to get over being afraid? No. But don't their being afraid change? In the beginning the child don't steal the gingerbread and the sweetmeats because it fears a spanking. [Laughter.] But afterward that is not the motive that prevents it from stealing. The thought of fear becomes mere leaven. I was afraid when I was a boy to do a good many things forbidden by my mother on account of the consequences, and that fear worked salutarily. But there was an old nurse in the house that won my heart, and when she forbade me I became through love so obedient that I would not go out in the morning to pick up the apples that had fallen during the night, before anybody else could get them—an unheard of thing in a boy. [Laughter.] Love said I musn't, and although I was sorely tempted often to get up and gather the apples before anybody else was awake to see me, I didn't. [Laughter.]

What we should do is to make fear the stimulating servant of the higher faculties, and the sooner we do this the better. Fear then becomes solicitous for the things that are right, and repulsive to those that are wrong. It changes its whole nature. A man who late in life needs fear has not grown; he is as near the animal as when he started. When a man has grown, his growth is marked not by fear, but by the transmutation of it. It is never seen in its own form, but is disclosed by the pungency it gives to some high feeling. It may be said that fear destroys itself, and that is the origin of the saying that "perfect love casts out fear." Fear must be taken only as a medicine. I undertake to say that it was the primitive idea that the Gospel was to be pushed from the other side; not from fear or conscience. These were not abolished, but they were made subordinate. The active influences set on foot by our Lord Jesus Christ were the courage of hope, the courage of love. Christ says, "I call you not as servants or friends." The motives that underlie the acts of a slave are hope of gain and fear of chastisement. But says Jesus Christ, "I take you into a higher range. I bring you into a share of that confidence which the master never accords to the slave. I have told you what the Father has told me." This is the ground of discipleship. The Lord takes men into his confidence. He takes men out of fear into familiar relations with himself, and their acts thereafter are to be based on love. But it may be said that this is a single passage. I remember another most significant passage in which the same thing is inculcated. I may not get the exact words, for miracles have ceased with me, but the substance is: "No one shall be found to die for the righteous man, but for the good man some one may be found to die." Christ here brings into antithesis two characters. The one is that of the righteous, but it don't touch the hearts of men. They may admire it, but they don't love it, and nobody shall be found to die for the statuesque man perfectly chiseled in all his features. The other is righteous, but it is besides good—a man pouring out his heart upon others, living for others, constantly going about doing good. Peradventure for such a good man some one may be found to die. What is the underlying philosophy of this text? It is that righteousness of character is not to be compared with overlaying goodness.

"Let your light so shine before men," says the Saviour, "that your goodness shall glorify God." It is one thing for me to point the character of God, to invest it with all the majesty and power and dignity that my imagination will permit, and to bring you into some sort of sympathy with Him. That is not what Christ said to His Disciples when He told them to let their goodness glorify God. If I sit down with my boy and say to him, "Robert, I want to read something to you," and taking up a work on botany, read all about pistils and stamens and the physiology of plants, and having got through, say to him, "Robert go out and raise plant"—well, he may go if he must; but if, instead of that, I [taking up the bouquet] say to him, "Robert, what do you think of that?" he is interested at once. Everybody loves flowers. Even the beggar boys in the street follow me as I pass along, crying, "Say, Mister, won't you give us a flower?" [Laughter.] One flower to a sharp boy will do more to make him a gardener than a thousand botanies. We don't plant botanies and raise flowers. We plant flowers and from them make up botanies. I think that an attempt to lecture you into a love of flowers would be absurd. There were flowers in Brooklyn before Plymouth Church, but I think that the flowers we have had here have quickened your love for them. How came it about that flowers enter so largely into our worship? The beginning was with a Quaker sister—as much a Quaker now as before she joined the church, for this congregation has that peculiarity that a Methodist may become a member of it, and remain a Methodist, a Baptist may join it and still be a Baptist. I don't care whether the man who comes into my house has buttons on his coat like mine or not, and that is all it amounts to. The great overhanging influence which attracts men hither is the power of love, the exaltation and inspiration of love. This Quaker sister put some flowers on my stand one morning, and from that time to this not a Sunday has passed without my having some kind of flowers. So you all learned to love flowers. You will bear me witness that I never preached to you a botanical sermon. I have never gone into the Sabbath-schools and spoken about the immense arboricultural labors of men. But one floral concert in this church, with fuchsias around the galleries and the church filled with flowers, has been more than any number of sermons. The sight of flowers has taught men to love flowers. That is the new idea of the Gospel of Christianity. "Let your light shine so that your goodness may glorify God."

There is nothing in the world so influential as goodness. This is not a modern doctrine. It is ancient and as such is well known to all theologians and historians. During the first 300 years of Christianity there was no system of dogmatic teaching, and dogmas shaped themselves subsequently to the first triumph of the Christian religion—the education of men as true followers of Christ. God gave His Son to die for the world—the dearest thing He had, thus revealing what the Diving impulse is. As the sun draws water from every stream and morass alike, and purifying it in the upper air causes it to descend in refreshing rain, so God so loved the debased world that he raised it to Himself in Christ Jesus. That is the simple doctrine. When the world was ruled with barbaric grandeur, when men possessed immense wealth and reveled in all kinds of debauchery and corruption—in the midst of it all there sprung up among the ignorant, the lowly, the poor, the degraded, the unknown, such instances of pure living that it made the old stoics envy them. The stoics had been working long to argue men into a better mode of life, but they could not match the fisherman, the laborers, the slaves, the tinkers, and the outcasts of every kind. Here in those humble households was a light glowing to show men the true path, and we find that for the first two or three hundred years this was accomplished by the power of the Gospel. "What is it," men asked, "that makes men and women live like this? How can they sing in the very throes of death?" It came with the silent influence of the dew, and the poor, like a field of clover-heads, glistened with glory in the morning sun. Men saw it, and asked: "Why is it?" The answer was, "It is my hope of love. I love Jesus, and Jesus loves me. This world is but a fleeting show. My home, is in heaven." Men looking on this said, "What humility, yet what pride; what weakness, yet what strength." It was a heroism that the world had never thought possible. The early Christians didn't go out fulminating hell and damnation. They shone out of the influence of the Divine nature, of infinite faith and infinite love, and men said, "If this be the kind of work this church turns out it is the church we want."

Any Church that neglects the intellectual doctrines has so far failed; any Church that eschews conscience and fear has so far failed. But I say when you have done those you have not touched the distinctive element of the Gospel—the power of Divine love. You must have this superadded. The fruits of religion are joy and peace. It cannot get along without the root, but the root is in the dirt, and fear should be in the dirt, for it is dirty. The vine can't get along without its stem, or its leaves but I don't think you would chop up the stem, and putting it on the table say, "Partake of these grapes." There are three things that don't change by death. They are faith, hope, and love, and the greatest of these, the immortal, elected chief, is love. So the power of the Gospel is in the ratio of a minister's ability not to impress fear and conscience upon his hearers, but to build upon them a character, spontaneous, inspirational—the love of God for men, and a church will have success in proportion as it makes religion loveable. If a church turns out only hard, unbribable men, who have catechetical sins, it is true, but few personal sins, men who say, "What lack I yet?" it raises up men who are good for revolutionary times, good for fighting, warriors. But if we are ever to go out into this world and subdue it, it will be, not by the voice of single preachers, but by the beauty of Christian life. There are hundreds of men who, the moment they open books of history and philosophy, become infidels. You can't subdue them by argument. But if you sit down in the twilight and talk to them about their mothers, they say, "Yes, my mother was a Christian, if ever there was one. It would horrify her to know that I am an infidel. She believed in these things, and practiced them, but she was very different from the folks I see around me." The bait is in him and be can't throw it out.

Religion is exemplified not by books, not by the Gospel. It is not in Matthew, nor Mark, nor Luke, nor John. It is in you. It is not in my sermons. [Rising to his feet.] It is in such holy living as makes men say, "Let me come among you." Is that the general effect of churches? Do you live among your children, among workingmen, among society, among those that hate you, and abuse you with such a sweet, smiling faith that when they have tested you in every way they will say that that is the genuine stuff? "I thought it was pyrites, but I see it is gold. Give me some." When men pray for inspiration to preach the Gospel, and God undertakes to give it to you, do you strike Him in the face? Do you turn about and fight him? "Why," you say, "has my child been taken? Why has my property been taken?" A petition comes from the old neglected pasture land that is all surrounded by cultivated fields. It asks the husbandman, "Why am I neglected? Make me fruitful." He first hauls out the noisome dung and spreads it over the field. The field turns up its nose and says, "Pugh! [Laughter.] That wasn't what I prayed for. I prayed for flowers and have received dung." [Laughter.] Then the husbandman takes his oxen and his plow and rips and tears in all directions. The field gives it up and cries out, "Miserable field that I am." Nevertheless, out of that comes corn and wheat and flowers. But by that time the field forgets them. You ask God to increase His graces, and when He puts on the dung you turn up your noses. You pray to Him to open your hearts to the miseries of the world. If that means lying on a sofa in a parlor and reading sentimental stories of misery, all right; but are you willing to crucify yourself, to take misery not as a pinch of salt to make something else taste better, but are you willing to be made nobler, more patient, burden-bearing, self-denying, counting every loss here as bearing compound interest there? Are you willing to be so always? When the day comes that every Christian family will blossom into this—when every man will be able to say and feel it, "I am a temple of the Holy Ghost," then infidelity will die out and atheism become obsolete. The trouble of filling churches to-day is that Christians are not beautiful. They have organized charities and do their good by machinery. I would just as soon thank the miller's bag that hangs at the hopper for the flour as men who do their good in this way. Organized charities are good, but your heart should touch the palpitating heart of sorrow. You should be like Christ walking with the blind man before healing him. If you are not willing to bring the inspiration of your own hearts to the ignorant the Gospel must move slowly.

This is the doctrine I preach. I cast out fear when fear is not needed. I use conscience, but I cover it all over with vines and flowers. There is nothing so beautiful under the stars as a living soul formed into the spirit of Jesus Christ. That is the power of the Gospel in you which is to change the world.

The 660th hymn was then sung, and the "Grace, mercy, and peace" benediction given, after which the monthly business meeting was held.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY'S MATINEES.

"The Lady of Lyons" will be represented at the matinée recital at Wallack's to-day. At the Lyceum Theatre last night's benefit programme will this afternoon be repeated. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Big Bonanza" is to have its wonted day rehearsal. At Booth's, Miss Clara Morris will act in "Jane Shore," and Mr. Rignold will perform in "Black Eyed Susan." And there will be *après midi* entertainments at Robinson Hall, (" Giroflé Girofla", in English;) at the Olympic and Bowery Theatres, and at the San Francisco Minstrel Hall.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

The mammoth Summer garden into which the Hippodrome has been transferred, will this evening be opened to the public by Mr. Gilmore. Simultaneously, a minstrel performance by Bryant's Minstrels, that is to say by an excellent company, including Messrs. Reed, Brockway, Delehanty, and Hengler, under the leadership of Mr. Neil Bryant, is to be given at the Academy of Music. An amateur dramatic representation, the programme of which is to consist of "The Captain of the Watch," "A Happy Pair," and "Ici On Parle Français," is also set down for to-night. This affair, which is intended to swell the fund for the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, is gotten up by the Sans Souci Amateur Dramatic Association.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The representation for the benefit of Mr. Treasurer Hirschy, of the Lyceum Theatre, occurred last evening. Its programme included one act of "Barbe Bleue," one act of "La Fille de Mme. Angot," and Offenbach's "Bagatelle." The latter portion of the entertainment was of course the most interesting by reason of the novelty of the piece. "Bagatelle," however, is but the trifle its name indicates—a story built, as the French put it, on the point of a pin, and chiefly dependent for its effect upon the acting. Mlle. Geoffroy's delivery is nothing if not significant, and her reading of both songs and lines was full of spirit and humor, and could only have been improved by a little more suggestion and a little less imagery. She was seconded in "Bagatelle"—the music to which is graceful and fluent, but not particularly characteristic—by Mlle. Minelli, while M. Walter presented a very comical sketch of a love-lorn musician. The acts from "Barbe Bleue" and "Mme. Angot" passed off very merrily. Mlle. Geoffroy ought to have been heard long since as *Boulotte*, to which character it seems likely she would prove more fitted than any one of her predecessors; and in the act from Lecocq's opera, both she and M. Dequercy (*Ange Pitou*) produced an unwonted impression by their clever vocal work. At the matinée recital to-day, and to-night, when the season of opera bouffe terminates, the same selections from the répertoire will be offered.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 28.—Another ingenious but unsuccessful attempt was made by prisoners to break out of the Morris County Jail last night.

THE TURF.

THE BALTIMORE RACES.

YESTERDAY'S CONTESTS—A DECISION OF THE JUDGES DENOUNCED—THE TIME MADE AND THE NAMES OF THE WINNERS.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The weather was fair and bright at Pimlico this, the third day of the races, and the attendance fully equaled that of yesterday. The track was in excellent condition. In the first race several horses started, namely, Cariboo, Betsey, Persuader, Brookland, Century, Letitia H., and Moses Primrose. In the pools before the start Persuader was largely the favorite, though there were those who adhered to Cariboo and Brookland. Later Hitchcock's entries, consisting of Century and Letitia H., sold highest in the pools, and the bidding generally was very wild. Just before the horses were called for the first race the announcement was made that the race for the gentlemen's purse was off, and another race would be substituted, the entries for which would be made immediately after the first race, and to be the last race of the day.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the horses were called for the first race, and after several false starts all got off well except Betsey, who stood at the post until the others had begun the race. Persuader led off, with Brookland second, Cariboo third, and Moses Primrose, Century, Letitia H, and Betsey following as named. At the first quarter Cariboo ran to the front, and Persuader fell back to the third position with the others, excepting Betsey, running in a bunch. At the half mile there was no change in the positions of the horses, but at the stand Moses Primrose ran up second, with Persuader third. Down the home turn and up the backstretch there was no change, but at the beginning of the upper turn Century made a dash and came into the homestretch ahead, and the race was then between him and Cariboo, who came home so close together that a dead heat was declared. Letitia H. was third and Persuader fourth. Time, 3:09¼.

After the other races had been run, Cariboo and Century were called up to decide the contest in the selling race. Century took the lead at the start and held it for the first mile and a quarter, when Cariboo ran up and took the lead on the upper turn and came to the finish twelve lengths ahead. Time, 3:10¾. Cariboo was then sold to his owner, Joseph Donahue, for $525.

Nine horses started in the second race, viz.: Risk, Viator, Ad, Elmwood, Tom Ochiltree, Consignee, Australind, Bay Final, and Vagabond. Before the start Bay Final was the favorite, though Tom Ochiltree had friends who backed him. The horses started well, Elmwood in the lead, with Bay Final second, Consignee third, Vagabond fourth, and Viator, Australind, Tom Ochiltree, Risk, and Ad in the order named. At the quarter Consignee was second, and Vagabond third, and there was no change as they passed the stand. On the lower turn Vagabond ran to the front, and going up the backstretch Viator took the lead, with Tom Ochiltree, Bay Final, and Elmwood running head and head. On the upper turn Tom Ochiltree gathered himself, and shot to the front, and came home easily two lengths ahead of Viator, who beat Bay Final a head. Time, 2:43½.

THIRD RACE.—In the third race five horses started, Scratch, Keene Richards, Austral, Tom O'Neill, and Huckleberry. Before the start, Scratch was the favorite, though all the horses sold in the French pools. Huckleberry and Keene Richards had their friends, and both were liberally bought. For the first heat they all got off well together, Scratch in the lead, with Tom O'Neil second, Austral third, Huckleberry fourth, and Keene Richards last. At the quarter Huckleberry had taken the second place and O'Neill fell off to the fourth. Up the backstretch the only change was with Keene Richards, who changed places with O'Neill, and thus they ran to the upper turn, where Keene Richards went to the second place, and thus they entered the homestretch. Down to the finish the horses, except Scratch, were pressed, and they came home with Keene Richards declared the winner, Scratch second, O'Neill third, Huckleberry fourth, and Austral distanced. Time, 1:44¾. In the second heat Scratch, Keene Richards, Tom O'Neill, and Huckleberry started. Huckleberry led off, with Scratch second, Keene Richards third, and O'Neill fourth. There was no change until after passing the half-mile pole, when, with Huckleberry still in the lead, Scratch and Keene Richards ran around the upper turn and into the homestretch together. Down the homestretch the horses were hardly pushed, but Huckleberry came to the finish two lengths ahead of Keene Richards, who beat Scratch by one length. Time, 1:45. For the third heat only Huckleberry and Keene Richards started. The former led off and ran under easy pull, maintaining his advantage until going around the upper turn, when Keene Richards made a dash and closed a part of the distance. But on the homestretch Huckleberry shook him off, and came to the finish six lengths ahead. Time, 1:46¾.

FOURTH RACE.—The entries for this race were made after the first race of the day had been run, to take the place of the gentlemen's purse. Spendrift, Kadi, and Calvert started. Spendrift led off, with Calvert second, and Kadi third; but before passing the stand Kadi took the second place, and the race was from that time between Spendrift and Kadi. Spendrift held his advantage, although Kadi ran up to his flank on the upper turn, but on the homestretch Spendrift increased his distance, and won the race by four lengths. Time, 2:13.

It is proper to state that the decision of the judges in favor of Keene Richards in the first heat of the third race (Compensation Purse,) was openly and loudly denounced as unjust not only around the pools, but in the grand stand, and this feeling of disapprobation was manifested in a manner that could not be misunderstood.

SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Selling race, for all ages; one and three-quarter miles; horses entered to be sold at auction immediately after the race; for $1,500, full weight; for $1,000, allowed 5 pounds; for $750, allowed 10 pounds; for $500, allowed 14 pounds; if not to be sold at all, 7 pounds extra. Purses, $400 to first horse, $100 to second. Seven started.

Joseph Donahue's b. h. Cariboo, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones	0	1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue	0	2
L. A. Hitchcock's br. f. Lutitia H., 4 years, by second and Boone, dam Meanness	3	
P. Lorillard's ch. h. Persuader, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Kinnick Kinnick	4	
A. D. Brown's b. g. Brookland, 6 years, by Lexington, dam Cairngorm	0	
Davis' b. m. Betsy, 5 years, by Curles, dam by Red Eye	0	
W. A. Dunn's b. h. Moses Primrose, 4 years, by John C. Breckinridge, dam Lina Berry, by Rurie	0	

Time—3:09¼, (dead heat,) 3:10¾.

SECOND RACE.—Preakness Stakes for three-year olds; one and a half miles; $50 subscription, play or pay. Club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse. Twenty-three nominations; nine started.

John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Tom Ochiltree, by Lexington, out of Katona	1
E. A. Clabaugh's ch. c. Viator, by Vauxhall, dam Heatherbell	2
M. H. Sanford's b. c. Bay Final, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf	3
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Vagabond, by Vandal, dam Gem	0
Doswell & Cammack's b. c. Consignee, by Lexington, dam imp. Cairngorm	0
P. Lorillard's b. c. Risk, by Revolver, dam Syren, by Oliver	0
D. J. Crouse's b. c. Ad, by Revolver, dam Skylight, by Lexington	0
D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Elmwood, by Baywood, dam Lark, by Lexington	0
John Hunter's ch. f. Australind, by Australian, dam Dolly Carter	0

Time—2:43½.

THIRD RACE.—Compensation Purse; $500 to the first horse, $100 to the second. Horses that have not started during the meeting, three pounds extra; winners of one race during the meeting, five pounds extra; of two races, seven pounds extra. Horses beaten once during the meeting allowed three pounds; twice, allowed five pounds. Mile heats. Five started.

D. J. Crouse's b. h. Huckleberry, by imp. Hurrah, dam by Pickaway	4	1	1
Oden Bowie's b. h. Keene Richards, by War Dance, dam Evergreen	1	2	2
J. Donahue's b. h. Scratch, by Kentucky, dam imp. Fluke	2	3 r.o.	
M. Jordan's b. g. O'Neill, by Lightning, dam by London's dam	3	4 r.o.	
J. Walden's ch. h. Austral, by Australian, dam Coral	dis.		

Time—1:44¾, 1:45, 1:46¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; purse $400; $20 entrance to the second horse. Welter weight. Entrances made after the first race of the day. Three started.

J. Donahue's ch. h. Spendthrift, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner	1
Robert Cathcart, Jr.'s, b. g. Kadi, by Lexington, dam Katona	2
Oden Bowie's ch. g. Calvert, by Baltimore, dam Chickamauga	3

Time—2:13.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 28.—It is stated to-night that the house of J. H. Cowman, No. 242 North Eutaw street, was robbed on Tuesday night last of a tin box containing bonds, bank stocks, certificates, &c., of the value of $40,000, belonging to Mr. Cowman's mother-in-law, who had arrived from Gettysburg a short time previously.

It is said that every extensive advertiser has to pay a very large sum for experience before he learns how to invest his money judiciously. It would be better to entrust the business to a responsible advertising agency, like that of George P. Rowell & Co., No. 41 Park Row, New-York, and thus gain the benefit of experience without cost. Contracts can be made with them as low as with publishers direct.—*Exchange.*

AVOID A COSTIVE HABIT OF BODY, not only because of the attending discomfort, but lest it engender diseases involving more serious consequences. Dr. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are either Laxative or Cathartic, according to the dose, and may be depended upon to produce healthy secretions of the Liver and Stomach.—*Advertisement.*

KNAPP'S EXTRACT OF ROOTS, FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.—One of the healthiest, pleasantest, and most economical beverages known is made from this extract. It is put up in bottles at 30 cents, 60 cents, and $3, and in half gallon and gallon cans at $5 and $10. Each of which makes 10, 25, 200, 400, and 800 gallons of beer. General Depot, No. 362 Hudson st., New-York, and sold by most druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS. CURED.
CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:
DEAR SIR: I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until accidentally I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,
MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening coughs—COD LIVER OIL. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and should be kept in every family, for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

All the Muscles of my Tongue and One Side of my face were paralyzed. Could not articulate. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me.
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MARRIED.

BAYLEY—WYCKOFF.—On the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, of Poughkeepsie, GUY C. BAYLEY, M. D., to ANGELLICA C. WYCKOFF, daughter of the late Rev. Theo. F. Wyckoff.

BOSWELL—GODWIN.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, the 27th inst., by Rev. A. H. Partridge, WILLIAM BOSWELL to MARIA A. GODWIN, daughter of Daniel Godwin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BIANCHI — WHITTEMORE. — On Wednesday, 26th inst., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., FRANCESCO BIANCHI and ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE, daughter of the late John B. Simonson, of Staten Island.

CIARDI—SNOW.—On Thursday, May 27, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., EDOARDO CIARDI, of Modena, Italy, to MARIANA, eldest daughter of Mrs. Marie L. Snow, and grand-daughter of the late Francis D. Allen.

HALSEY—MILES.—On Wednesday, May 19, at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y., by Rev. William M. Montgomery, JOHN H. HALSEY to HATTIE, daughter of William H. Miles, Esq.

HENRY—WELLS.—At Johnstown, May 27 by the bride's uncle, Rev. Charles M. Livingston, EDWARD L. HENRY, N. A., to FRANCES LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Edward Wells. No cards.

ROBINS—OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, May 25, 1875, by Rev. L. W. Norton, MATHEW ROBINS, Jr., of New-Jersey, to Miss MAMIE OAKLEY of this City.

ROBBINS—KELLOGG.—In Brooklyn, May 19, by Rev. W. I. Budington, D. D., HENRY M. ROBBINS, of Newington, Conn., to SARAH F., daughter of Martin Kellogg, of Sunsberry, N. C.

DIED.

BRADY.—At Harlem, May 27, 1875, MARY, widow of the late William Brady, in the 81th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Andrew's P. E. Church, 4th av. and 127th st., Saturday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DE RUYTER.—Suddenly, in New-Orleans, Monday, the 24th inst., DESIREE LOUISE RAINGEARD, widow of the late John De Ruyter, Esq., of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Weissmann, No. 437 5th av., this morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock.

DU VAL.—At Rome, Italy, Feb. 21, ANNIE LIVINGSTON DU VAL, wife of William S. Du Val.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of William Du Val, No. 8 Monroe place, Brooklyn, Saturday, May 29, at 4 P. M.

FRELINGHUYSEN.—May 28, 1875, JANE DUMONT, widow of the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, aged 84 years.

Funeral services on Monday, 31st inst., at 10:15 o'clock A. M., in the Second Reformed Church, at New-Brunswick. The 8:40 train, Pennsylvania Railroad, arrives at 10 o'clock.

GOOD.—On Friday morning, May 28, at 3 o'clock, WILLIAM GOOD, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Gregory, No. 411 West 22d st., on Sunday, May 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HANSHE.—At Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 27, CATHARINE M., wife of Jacob Hanshe, formerly of this City, in the 73d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, Chappaqua, on Sunday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock. Conveyances will meet the 9:15 o'clock train (Harlem Railroad) at Chappaqua Station.

LEWIS.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, May 27, IDA LOUISA, youngest daughter of Starks W. and Matilda C. Lewis, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Croton av., Sing Sing, on Monday 31st inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from 42d st., and return at 4:44.

LEGGAT.—On Wednesday, May 26, at Lake of the Woods, Hennepin County, Minn., JANE ANNA, widow of the late William Leggat, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, May 28, 1875, of pneumonia, after an illness of four days, Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, D. D., of South Carolina, aged 84 years.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, No. 14 East 40th st., between Madison and 5th avs., New-York, Monday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—At Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday, May 26, CARMAN NICHOLS, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Lexington av., on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OAKES.—At Bloomfield, N. J., Wednesday, May 26, ABIGAIL H., wife of David Oakes, aged 6[illegible] years.

Funeral from her late residence, Saturday, 29th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Train by Montclair Railway leaves foot of Cortlandt st. at 12:30 P. M.

PELL.—On Wednesday morning, May 26, at his residence, 74th st. and 11th av., CHARLES S. PELL, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, May 29, at 10.30 o'clock, from the Eighty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church, near 11th av.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH ALLEN, widow of the late J. Hosford Smith.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Stamford, Conn., at 2 P. M., on Monday, May 31. Carriages will be in attendance on arrival of 12 M. train from Grand Central Depot. Interment will take place at New-Haven.

SONTAG.—On Thursday, May 27, FRANK BONTECOU, infant son of George J. and Emma J. Sontag.

THOMPSON.—On Thursday, May 27, 1875, at Belfast, JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., senior member of the firm of James Thompson & Sons, Belfast, Ireland.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH WILLARD, only daughter of Dr. T. Gaillard and Mary T. Thomas, aged 9 years and 3 months.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., at 2 o'clock on Saturday, May 29.

WELLS.—At Paterson, N. J., May 27, 1875, DARIUS WELLS, aged 75 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Communion, Carroll st., Paterson. Erie train leaves Chambers st. at 10 A. M.

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THE TIMES has made arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story to be written exclusively for its columns. It will be commenced in THE TIMES about the 1st of July. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the Summer.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
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CREEDMOOR.
Spring Meeting, 1875. May 28, 29, and 31.
Trains leave Hunter's Point at 9:30, 11 A. M., and 1, 2:30, and 4:30 P. M. May 28—Directors' Match, 3 P. M.; Short Range Match, 3:15 P. M. May 29—Long Range Match, conditions same as in the International Match, will be competed for by all the members of the American Team, and other distinguished riflemen, at 11 A. M. May 31—Ladies' day—Military Short and Long Range Matches at 11 A. M. Pool shooting each day. Post entries may be made on the Range.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.
THE SEVERE STORM OF TUESDAY, THE 25th inst., (the time appointed for the reception at the Museum,) having disappointed the greater portion of those who were invited to be present, the Trustees have resolved to hold another reception on Monday next, 31st inst.
Tickets issued for the reception on Tuesday will be received at the door. By order of the Trustees.
ALBERT S. BICKMORE,
Superintendent.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 6 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.
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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CLUB OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The regular monthly meeting will be held THIS EVENING, May 29, at head-quarters, No. 211 4th av., opposite the Everett House, at 8 o'clock. Important business will be transacted.
WILLARD BULLARD, President.
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MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT.

UNPRECEDENTED CRUSH IN THE COURT-ROOM—MR. BEECHER'S PRESENTS TO MRS. TILTON—THE PROSECUTION A MERE ATTEMPT TO RUIN MR. BEECHER—THE IMPROBABILITY OF TILTON'S STORY—THE MANNER IN WHICH EVIDENCE WAS MANUFACTURED—"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS."

Yesterday was the great day of the trial, so far as attendance was concerned. The corridor was impassable in the morning, and the inside of the court-room was packed almost to suffocation. Men and women stood around the walls in a solid mass six deep. The chairs of the reporters and of counsel had been coolly appropriated in many instances, and their luckless proprietors were forced to provide themselves with necessary seats by despoiling the adjoining court-rooms. Judge Neilson remarked upon the unusual throng, saying to the audience that twice as many persons were present as should be, and that he would see to it that such a crush should not occur again. Fortunately, cool breezes through the opened windows purified the atmosphere, and reduced the temperature to a bearable point. One-third of the persons present were ladies. Among the Plymouth party, in addition to the regular attendants, were E. L. Adams, editor of the Rochester *Democrat;* Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, of Orange Valley, N. J.; Rev. C. H. Everest, John F. Henry, Mr. Beecher's two sons and the wife of the elder, Prof. Robert Raymond, Rev. R. O. Page, Miss Catherine E. Beecher, Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Gen. Tracy, Mrs. Thomas G. Shearman, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward Beecher, Dr. and Mrs. Conant, Capt. Raymond, Mr. Sterling, Mr. Shearman's law partner; Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., Alderman Whitney, Mr. Freeland, Rev. George M. Boynton, of Newark, John G. Saxe, the poet, Sheriff Williams, of Brooklyn, Mrs. John B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Valentine Seaman, Gen. Catlin, Gen. J. L. Jourdan, William L. Keeler, Esq., of South Salem, N. Y., Rev. Edward Bacon, of East Orange, N. J., another son of Dr. Leonard Bacon, Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, N. J., formerly President of the New-Jersey Senate; Rev. Mr. Crosby, of Brooklyn, Mr. Rogers, Cashier of the Nassau Bank, and Prof. Youmans.

On the bench with his Honor were Counselor Alvin C. Bradley, of New-York, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, Dr. J. Fitzgerald O'Connor, of this City, and Hon. Amos K. Hadley, formerly Speaker of the House and the celebrated criminal lawyer who was associated with Mr. Beach in the Henrietta Robinson, the Helen Jewett, and other famous trials. Frank Moulton was not present.

Mr. Evarts arose to continue his speech at 11:13. He was evidently suffering from a cold in his head. He makes use of four bundles of manuscript notes and extracts, each about four inches thick, neatly margined like the index of a ledger.

Resuming his consideration of the requirements of the law to insure conviction, counsel claimed that no proof had been presented of wicked purposes in the breasts of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, of opportunity for the commission of the alleged crime, or of conduct on the part of either that could be regarded as suspicious. The attention of the jury was called to the fact that the charge rested almost entirely upon the testimony of the plaintiff. The visits of Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton all occurred in the day time. Of visits of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher there is no testimony at all. The seductive arts and corrupting influences used narrow down to the presentation of certain octavo volumes of lectures on the divinity of Christ, a religious novel, (in all of which the giver's name was inscribed,) and some flowers sent to the room of a woman in confinement by the owner of a farm and a garden. The speaker said that there was an entire want of affirmative proof, when during all these years there had been hostile, jealous, and even malignant observers of both the lady and the clergyman. Instancing the testimony of Mr. Judson, the speaker drew a vivid picture of Tilton in the character of a cowardly tale-bearer, seeking by mean insinuations for years to create suspicions in the mind of the public against Mr. Beecher. Tilton, he said, has introduced no new character in the world. Men of pretentious goodness and wicked hearts have lived long before he and Moulton did. Of such stuff have all conspirators been made. Far would it be from the speaker to disturb Mr. Tilton's complacency, which must be more valuable to him now than ever. Horne Tooke said that he did not see why a man should not thank God for self-conceit as well as anything else. It certainly enables one to carry a high head through the world. [Laughter.] A wise man does not need to eat an entire loaf of bread to know that it is sour; nor will he keep on eating in the notion that the sourness may not have extended in deeply. [Renewed laughter.]

Speaking of the motives which influenced the conspiracy, Mr. Evarts first named envy, which he said fattened on the ruin of its object and the overthrow of the envied superiority. But it does not stop here. It grows with its feeding, and is satisfied, not with the leaves merely, but with the body of the laurel. The ancients had a saying that "Envy keeps no holidays," and Tilton spent Christmas in forging a weapon "to strike Beecher to the heart," and New Years in preparing a "New Year's present for Henry C. Bowen." No wise man will measure the depths to which such a man as Tilton, according to his own description, will go, more than he will calculate the depth to which a vulture will dip his beak into the heart of the carrion, or the force with which a serpent will crush the prey in its coils. Mr. Evarts read Mr. Tilton's celebrated letter of affection to Mr. Beecher, written three days after the insinuations to Judson. "Now," said the speaker, "you know what words are worth." Turning to Tilton he said, "Oh, serpent heart hid in a flowery field." A paraphrase on a portion of the letter to the effect that Tilton wished his pretensions of affection to be put on record "lest he should die suddenly or take poison," elicited much merriment. Mr. Evarts then ridiculed the "point" made several times by the plaintiff's counsel in demonstrating that an account of an interview cannot be told in exactly the same words in succeeding repetitions. The jury had seen repeatedly the inability of counsel after a ten minutes' discussion to repeat the question that had given rise to it. Speaking of Mr. Martin's testimony, Mr. Evarts said that in his case the anomaly was presented of a man dashing his brains out for lack of a brick wall. [Laughter.] "A. B. Martin"—A Broiled Martin." [Laughter, at which Mr. Evarts looked surprised.]

It is a maxim of the law that the man who is false in one thing is to be adjudged false in all things. These men cannot come and ask the jury to believe that being false in everything else they tell the truth in this case on the pretext that it is not in nature not to sometimes tell the truth. [Laughter.] Either Tilton believed or did not believe the stories he says Bowen told him in 1862 about Beecher. If he believed them, must he not have kept a pretty sharp watch on Mr. Beecher and his wife? Yet he says he had no notion of wrong doing until that July day. Tilton says the crime had been going on for two years without his knowledge. On his own oath, probability proves him a liar. There is not a single word in the English language descriptive of the husband of an unfaithful wife that is not full of contumely of the husband. Mr. Evarts here read from a dictionary the definition of the words cuckold and wittold, the latter being "A man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it—a tame cuckold." Tilton is a man of intelligence, strong, suspicious, and of great experience in the wickedness of the world; yet he swears that for two years there did not come one doubt, one suspicion, one fear into his heart. At 12:56 Mr. Evarts signified his willingness to stop, and recess was taken.

The crowd after recess, notwithstanding Judge Neilson's threat, was fully as great as in the morning. The atmosphere was hot and reeking with foulness. Mr. Evarts went upon the bench and spoke to Judge Neilson before resuming his speech, which he did at 2:15. He began with the testimony of Mr. Tilton's housekeeper—an honest heart, but a sympathizer with the father of the Tilton family. She had been silent in regard to anything wrong in the conduct of Mrs. Tilton, because there was nothing wrong to be told. The prosecution had told them to wait for the rebuttal, but no witness was called to contradict Mr. Beecher except Mr. Bowen, whose testimony was as valuable to the defense as that of any witness that had been called on their side. The bulk of the rebuttal was taken up with the question of the Communist procession, the only point in which was that Tilton and Woodhull and Claflin carried their communion and associations so far as to demonstrate them in public; and this had not been denied.

The theory of the prosecution was that up to six months before the trial of this cause the plaintiff, his wife, and their children lived in an ideally happy home; that the only dissonance came from Mr. Beecher; that to keep the secret the most ponderous machinery was necessary; that it was necessary to make accusations in the permanent form of writing, and to tell the story to friends; that then came an intricate series of communications, devices, plots, to lock the secret up; and then a compulsory association of Tilton and Mr. and Mrs. Moulton with discreditable persons; that after the Woodhull publication new devices and plots were necessary to put the secret back to where it first was; that finally duty compelled Mr. Tilton to commence the destruction of his wife and children; and that all this time Mr. Beecher was leading a life of circumstantial or argumentative confession. The prosecution hoped by its boldness and circumstantiality to impose upon the public, and the Proctor imputation was put forward to prepare the world to believe him a scoundrel capable of anything.

The theory of the defense was, first, that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were people of the purest lives. Then came the proposed separation, which showed the ideal home to be filled with growing discords. Then there came to be a new and equally sudden, unexpected, and unintelligible assault upon Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton, conveyed by Mr. Bowen. Both these things came to an end five minutes after their inception as far as Mr. Beecher was concerned. All this did not interrupt a sermon, a prayer-meeting, a pastoral duty, or a night's rest. Mr. Tilton then opened to Mr. Beecher grounds of complaint which he had against him—complaints which were serious and caused great commiseration on Mr. Beecher's part for Mr. Tilton. Whatever damage Mr. Beecher might have done Tilton to Bowen became a subject of great reproach to him; but more than all else did he reproach himself for having, as he believed, drawn to him the affections of Tilton's wife. Then Mrs. Tilton, under the influence of her husband, was induced to make a false accusation against her pastor. Mr. Beecher convinced himself that it was his duty to make ample reparation and to keep from the public eye the unhappy dissensions in Tilton's family.

The plaintiff's theory took a long time in presentation. The defense were compelled to consent to the admission of much that was irrelevant lest any grain of truth might be excluded. The defense had introduced not a word of testimony damaging to Mr. Tilton outside of that bearing upon the main question—not a single word in mitigation of damages. The defense did not seek to prove the false theory that Mr. Tilton's disasters were in any way due to Mr. Beecher. They were due to himself. Mr. Tilton's claim to a want of sordid interest in this suit was without foundation. His claim that his acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull grew out of the interests, or feelings, or wishes of Mr. Beecher was equally false. The theories that Bowen's $7,000 was a just debt, and that the money for Bessie Turner's schooling was necessary to the concealment of Mr. Beecher's crime, were also false. Mr. Beecher's connection with that matter began and ended with the representation to him that Tilton's finances would not permit him to bear the expense. The contribution to the *Golden Age* was a similar piece of benevolence. Tilton's story of his conduct was damnatory to his character. No love letters of any kind have been offered or are pretended to exist, as between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, during the entire period of their acquaintance down to November, 1870. All the letters of Mrs. Tilton introduced were written after the accusation, and were left exposed by her when she quit her husband's house. All Mr. Beecher's letters were written after the explosion, and were deposited in the hands of Mr. Moulton. The interpretations given to these letters were so vile and vulgar that Theodore Tilton in his senses would never have fathered them, for he has said that "nothing low could ever find a lurking-place in the heart of Elizabeth Tilton." Mrs. Bradshaw, the plaintiff's witness, said that Mrs. Tilton was "the cleanest-minded woman she ever knew." Their own evidence shows that nothing ever passed from Mr. Beecher to Tilton or Moulton that ever betrayed guilt or consciousness of guilt. Another most extraordinary and universal trait of this evidence is that it all comes out of the house of Mr. Moulton; not a word out of the houses of Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton, except a few interviews which were arranged for in Moulton's house.

It being 4 o'clock, Mr. Evarts ceased speaking. Judge Neilson asked the jury to sit to-day, but they refused. Mr. Beach called the attention of the court to a package of newspapers which had been sent in addressed to the jurymen, and asked his Honor to make some disposition of them. Judge Neilson replied that he had better keep them himself. [Laughter.] Mr. Beach suggested that it would be judicious for his Honor to open them. Judge Neilson replied that he would open one, but would not take it upon himself to read them all. [Renewed laughter.] After glancing over one of them he said that it was harmless, but he would instruct the officer to keep the papers until after the trial, when the jurymen could have them. [Great laughter.] They are copies of this week's edition of a weekly illustrated sheet, and contain a picture of Beecher and Tilton chopping with axes at an angel supposed to be Mrs. Tilton. The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning next.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:10 the jury answered to their names, when the Court said: Yesterday morning I requested silence, to the end that we might have perfect quiet. Some persons will remember with what success. Now, I repeat that request. Of course we have twice as many here as we should have, and very likely a great many more than we shall have when we meet again. Will the counsel proceed?

MR. EVARTS RESUMES HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Evarts, continuing, said: May it please your Honor and gentlemen of the jury, I was asking your attention to what the law requires as an entirely indispensable element of producing that legal certainty without which no judgment is allowed to be pronounced by the verdict of a jury on questions of this criminality and of those large relations to the interests of society and extensive influence upon the happiness of others. And I had asked your assent to the proposition that this case was utterly bare of all those facts of conduct as seen and observed which lead to the conviction that there had grown up in the heart and affections and passions of these people those vicious purposes which lead to wicked acts; none of the evidence which shows the external evidences of misconduct or deviation from propriety; none even of that addiction to one another's private society which is marked as having some secret and some wicked purpose; that there are none, of the occasions proved in any sense in which such a purpose might have been indulged or gratified, or from which any conclusion to that effect can be drawn. Now I have to consider some general relations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton which are in undisputed proof, which form quite as much a part of the case of the plaintiff and of our theory of the association between them, its motives, its character, its traits, its action, as they possibly can do in regard to the defendant to the plaintiff's view. This was a habit of such social intimacy as belongs to the relation of a clergyman and a parishioner, though a married woman, provided there are the external indications which lead to an intimacy, and provided you find in the character of the parties, in their moral and intellectual nature as separated from the subject in dispute, the attractions on the one side and the other that at once account for and justify such a degree of intimacy. Now, I call your attention in the first place, on this general question of the amount and form and frequency of association, to the fact that it proceeds almost entirely from the plaintiff's—from the defendant's own testimony. The number of visits during the many years of confessed intimacy and constant regard is represented as coming perhaps to once in from three to six weeks. Every one of these visits in the ordinary hours of the day—day in the sense of forenoon, for us to dine as we usually do at six o'clock among these communicants. Every one of them—there is not a witness, a servant, an inmate of the family, Mr. Tilton himself—there is not one witness who pretends that there was a visit in the evening in the sense of a private call; some social entertainments, some invitation, some set occasion, amounting, I think, to nothing very definite, that were fixed for the evening. Of course, if Mr. Beecher was present it showed his presence in the evening, but then he was in a crowd, it was in a company, it was in the parlors. Now, in regard to any visits of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher's house, there is no evidence at all that any such instance occurred. Mr. Beecher says whether or no she was at his house on the 10th of October he does not know, and my learned friend did not ask him whether he saw her; she might have been at his house without his seeing her. They don't press any further in any of those inquiries to show by him that he has no recollection of seeing her there, or of any occurrence of any kind which should note in his presence the proof or knowledge of any such fact. The fact would have been wholly unimportant in itself, except as giving external evidence that would support the possibility of guilty conduct if proof further and additional were given. For to say that the visit of a married lady of the parish in the daytime at the house of her clergyman is a suspicious act, would shock not only the sense of decency, but the sense of fairness and, intellectually, the sense of self-respect.

WHAT WAS THE OBJECT OF THESE VISITS.

Now, what was the object of these visits that ran through these years, occurring as Mr. Beecher states them—and he is the only witness to them, and if he spoke falsely he could be contradicted by servants. If the view that he seeks to present to you, that he only strolled around there in the forenoons as a part of the solace and recreation of a walk, and spent there say up to half an hour or so, from five minutes up to half an hour, in a call of regard or affection, or intimacy—if that could be contradicted, it would be. We are not to suppose that this plaintiff and his household, consisting of five servants and five children, a throng of inmates besides himself and his wife, is so unwatched, unremembered, unprotected in the observation of all who saw, as that if this general proposition of Mr. Beecher's, that his visits, in point of fact, in point of duration, in point of circumstance, were altogether and wholly of the character that I have thus given to them, you are not to suppose that this plaintiff is not equal to contradict; whether he is able to contradict or not, absence of contradiction does not affect the purpose and result of contradiction. What is uncontradicted, whether it be because it is absolutely uncontradictable or because misfortune has prevented its contradiction, is in a court of justice the whole truth proved on the point.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTING INFLUENCES.

Now, beyond this, what are the seductive arts and what the corrupting influences that this visitor used? Why, there seems to have been what in the end came to a somewhat bulky collection of octavos from the Bantam lectures on the Divinity of Christ to the religious novel of which Mr. Beecher was the author. Well, when octavos are presented, and when the title-page contains the inscription of the giver, even if the nature of the gift is of the suspicious character of the Bantam lectures on the Divinity of Christ, still the element of secrecy, the amulet, the love-charm seems to be wanting, on account of the bulk and publicity of the transaction. Then there are some flowers—flowers sent to the chamber of a woman in confinement; flowers sent to the parlor of a lady living in her own house; flowers the sight of which gladdened the eyes of everybody in the house, and whose perfume betrayed their presence to every comer. Now, when a man has a garden, and a farm, and when, as Mr. Beecher says, he was in the habit of strewing these flowers thick through the pathways of his parishioners in their domestic life, I don't think that you will find much evidence of corrupt, adulterous purpose in the mere fact that these flowers, once, twice, three times, perhaps made the subject of evidence, and in the chaste and beautiful and open form in which the testimony has disclosed them, will affect your mind with circumstantial evidence tending as the law books say to adultery, and incompatible with anything else.

MALIGNANT OBSERVERS AND TALE-BEARERS.

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to the affirmative proof, of the absolute want of fact in this intercourse on which to raise suspicion of the interest from what is an affirmative fact, that there were constant observers, that there were watchful observers, that there were jealous observers, that there were hostile and malignant observers who watched these persons, the wife and the clergyman, during these years; and you will remember a little item of proof in which Mr. Judson gave evidence, that at a lunch at Delmonico's Mr. Tilton introduced subjects of gossip or suspicions about this, that or the other person, for the general subject, and the general indulgence of words and speech on such subjects does not seem to have been foreign to Mr. Tilton's disposition. And Mr. Judson says to him, "Well, there is one thing certain, at least, that Mr. Beecher has not been involved or suspected of any irregularities toward women." And Mr. Tilton says, "I have lost my faith in man." Well, that is a pleasant form of meeting an imputation upon a friend—this was in 1865—a Pastor, a visitor of his family; a man that for years he had been telling that "a little woman at his house loved him dearly;" and Mr. Judson, pressing it again, Mr. Tilton still replies, "I have lost my faith in man;" and for the third time this solemn, hypocritical, "I dare not," made to wait upon "I would," is repeated by this stalwart man. Well, Mr. Judson, an intimate friend of Mr. Tilton's, and also a friend, or acquaintance at least, of Mr. Beecher's, and a believer in him, he don't like these cowardly thrusts of malice and envy, and instead of allowing the suspicion to breed the mischief it was intended to breed, he brings it to the light at once, and has it smothered forever. A very wise man has said, "Suspicions that the mind of itself gathers are but buzzards, but suspicions that are artificially nourished and put into men's heads by the tales and whisperings of others have stings." Now, the plaintiff here, a literary man, has read Lord Bacon, and he knew that these suspicions that tale-bearers carry with their whisperings had stings; he had read the Proverbs, too, in his youth, and he knew—and he lived up to it—"Where there is no wood the fire goeth out," and where there is no tale-bearer there is an end of strife, and he took care that these fires should not lack fuel and these strifes should never miss a tale-bearer. But Mr. Judson goes at once to Mr. Beecher—goes to Mr. Beecher and tells him what Tilton has said, and Mr. Beecher seeks Mr. Tilton and calls him to an account, and Tilton denies it, abhors it, and does two things. One to Beecher—he writes him a letter that has been read to you; one to Judson—finding him again he says, "I thought you were my friend." "I am; but I am also a friend of Mr. Beecher." "Well," Tilton repeats, "I thought you were my friend." What was there in any knowledge of Judson that entitled this tale-bearer and strife-maker to think that Judson, because he favored him with his acquaintance and, if you please, with his good opinion, would become a willing participant in what, in every right-thinking mind, in every honest heart, is condemned as the vilest and basest employment to which any men—any one, man or woman, could stoop? When an assassin faces his enemy, he at least runs the risk of resistance by weapon and by force; although he assumes the risk of discovery and the opportunities of exposure to punishment, it still is the basest form of enmity that is known. I mean that bitter enemy that seeks the destruction of life. But that assassination by the slow poison of calumny secretly infused into every vein of the society in which the calumniated character moves and is known—that is a baser and a viler form of assassination. It has every degree of cowardice, every amount of malice, every wickedness of purpose, and every mischief of results. Great characters, known characters, strong characters can resist it; but it is for us, gentlemen of the jury, for you and for me, to protect men in the common walk of life like ourselves from such calumniation. A wave that would be dashed to pieces on the quarter of a man-of-war may swamp a cock-boat and destroy the lives that are in it. All the pelting with which Mr. Beecher has been followed through years and years has produced no effect upon him. But calumny—calumny, gentlemen, takes its effect on those against whom it is aimed just in proportion as their general character and life are hidden from observation, and untested by great opportunities of triumph.

BASE MOTIVES AND BASE CONDUCT.

Now, gentlemen, you might as well start here with the understanding of character—not of Theodore Tilton; he has not introduced a new character into human affairs. Men of these evil dispositions, men of this wicked conduct have lived long before him. This union of opinion and of good display, this pretension, this self-satisfaction that Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton exhibit themselves before you with so gladly, are the very traits that are associated in all conspiracies. Why? The companions, the instruments, the agents of Catiline were of the same kind. They were long ago described, these men Tilton and Moulton, by a great advocate, much better than I could describe them, although what he said was said 2,000 years ago:

"Hi pueri, tam tepidi ac delicati, non solum amare et amari, neque cantare et saltare, sed etiam sicas vibrare, et spargere venena didicerunt."

These youths, so jaunty and so sleek, not only practiced the arts of free love and freely being loved, nor the graces of an airy rhetoric and a bold gesticulation, but also have they learned to ply the dagger of the assassin and scatter the poisons of denunciation. It is very well to think with complacency, as Mr. Tilton obviously does, of the showy and brilliant, the accomplished and gratifying traits that make this showy external of base motives and base conduct and wicked purposes; but he hasn't the credit of being the model and the type. Such men have lived always, always will live; but they have been understood always and always will be understood, even though he be too firm to let it disturb his complacency. If it were ever valuable to him, it is more valuable now than ever. Horne Tooke said that he didn't see why a man shouldn't thank God for his self-conceit as well as for any other good gift of Providence. Now, what passions of our mind are there that we can trace motives for?—for I may as well apply that test at this earliest instance of malignancy and hypocrisy as at any other. You do not need to eat a whole loaf of bread to know that it is sour. A wise man eschews further experience of that batch, but some people will keep on eating and eating, thinking, perhaps, that the sourness has not struck in—that it has not, at least, reached the bottom crust, but that you may get a little healthful nourishment there, and that you had better not discard the bread until you have had a full trial of it; but after you have taken a loaf of sour bread into your stomach you have found out enough about that indigestible loaf not to try another. Now, envy, as we call it, in its true sense, as it is used by the great classic dramatists and in the Holy Scriptures, either of the Old or of the New Testament, is the counter-passion of love, of charity, in the sense of being embraced in the brotherhood of all mankind. Envy frets itself because of the prosperity of others, and pines at their superiority. It finds its complacency, it finds its occupations, it finds its goading impulses in the destruction of that prosperity and in the abasement of that superiority. Emulation, which is the noble competition inspired by the beneficent influence that great characters have upon those who may be beneath them, is turned into the wicked passion of envy; and as the very essence of love is that its delight is in the happiness of others, for the others' sake, as when you come to the sexual relations the love of marriage is distinguished from meretricious love by the distinction that the love is of the person loved—of the beautified and glorified affections—while in meretricious connections it is the gratification of a selfish appetite, regardless of whatever degree of misery and ruin is inflicted upon the object of the meretricious love, so envy, the hatred of men, the great, wicked master passion, as love is the great and sacred passion of our nature, beginning when the infant with a smile recognizes its mother, growing until the youth takes the bride by the hand to the altar, and ending for this life only when the wife is laid in the grave, and through all expanding, purifying, intensifying, animating, until at last it be lost in the universality of the seat of love, not because it is any less intense, not because it has lost its lustre, but simply because it has faded, as the stars fade in the morning in the blazing of the sun at noonday. Now, do envy and malice end, or do their ravages cease with its single first object, or do they grow, as the other passions do, upon what they feed? Does it extend through the whole train of the moral, intellectual, and industrial working of the man? Why, if your eye be single with this new passion of love and duty, your whole body shall be full of life; but if your eye be evil, your whole body shall be full of darkness—and how great is that darkness! The ancients have a stern maxim marking the absoluteness of this evil passion, in a few words, and which leaves nothing else to be said about it: "*Invidia festos dies non agit.*" Envy and malice know no holiday; and Theodore Tilton spent Christmas in forging a weapon with which he says he meant to strike Mr. Beecher to the heart; and he spent New Year's in preparing what he himself calls in his writing, a New Year's present for Mr. Bowen. What are the confessions, and what are the indications of the character and of the purpose of his actions? What makes them? Do words, only? Actions display the man. The treatment of himself by himself, in his own description of himself, leaves nothing to be said of him otherwise. You do not need to search the heart of a man who boasts of its malignity and takes credit to himself for its manifestations; nor do we need to measure the conduct of such men with such characters, and think how far they will go, and where they will stop, and that this or that is too much. No wise man thinks any more of limiting the extent to which such a man will go, than he does of measuring the depth to which a vulture will dip its beak in the heart-blood of its prey; nor how manifold or merciless will be the crush and coil of the serpent when it entwines its victim. Let men who wish to run these experiments with reptile creatures in animal natures, try them. Let men who wish, run these risks with the wickedness of the heart when that is confessed. I read to you a list of the evils that come out of an evil heart, given by one who knew what was in man.

TILTON TO BEECHER.

Now, having cautioned Judson never to assume to be his friend further, and never to talk to him again, he wrote Mr. Beecher this letter:

"MIDNIGHT, BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1865.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Returning home late to-night, I cannot go to bed without writing you a letter. Twice I have been forced to appear as your antagonist before the public, the occasions five years apart. After the first, I am sure our friendship, instead of being maimed, was strengthened; after the last, if I may guess your heart by knowing mine, I am sure the old love waxes instead of wanes."

That was when the peaceful tendencies of Mr. Beecher had been manifested by the charity which he extended to the fallen foes among our countrymen, and which was condemned with an exhaustive vituperation scarcely equaled by the secular press.

"Two or three days ago, I know not how impelled, I took out of its hiding place your sweet and precious letter, written to me from England, containing an affectionate message which you wished should live and testify after your death. To-night I have been thinking that in case I should die first, which is equally probable, I ought to leave in your hand my last will and testament of reciprocated love. My friend, from my boyhood up you have been to me what no other man has been, what no other man can be. While I was a student, the influence of your mind on mine was greater than all books and all teachers. The intimacy with which you honored me for twelve years has been, next to my wife and family, the chief affection of my life. By you I was baptized; by you married; you are my minister, teacher, father, brother, friend, companion. The debt I owe you I can never pay. My religious life, my intellectual development, my open door of opportunity for labor, my public reputation—all these, my dear friend, I owe in so great a degree to your own kindness that my gratitude cannot be written in words, but must be expressed only in love.

Then what hours we have had together! What arm-in-arm wanderings about the streets! What hunts for pictures and books! What mutual revelations and communings! What interminglings of mirth, of tears, of prayers!

The more I think back upon this friendship, the more am I convinced that not your public position, not your fame, not your genius, but just your affection has been the secret of the bond between us. For whether you had been high or low, great or common, I believe that my heart, knowing its mate, would have loved you exactly the same. Now, therefore, I want to say that if, either long ago or lately, any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory, and to write your forgiveness in its place. Moreover, if I should die, leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you, and to regard you as the man of men.

One thing more; my religious experiences have never been more refreshing than during the last year. Never before have I had such fair and winning thoughts of the other life. With these thoughts you stand connected in a strange and beautiful way. I believe human friendship outlasts human life. Our friendship is yet of the earth, earthy; but it shall one day stand uplifted above mortality—safe, without one scar or flaw, without a breath to blot or a suspicion to endanger it.

Meanwhile, O my friend, may our Father in heaven bless you on the earth, guide you, strengthen you, illumine you, and at last crown you with the everlasting crown. And now good night, and sweet be your dreams of your unworthy but eternal friend,

THEODORE TILTON."

Now, gentlemen, you understand what words are worth, written or spoken, from this man. When, three days before, a slanderous tongue had spoken mischief, and a common acquaintance of Beecher and himself, the recipient of his favors, assumed, at least to Beecher, that there could never have been any suggestions against his morality with respect to a woman, Theodore Tilton, with the thrice-acted pomp of duty to friendship and fidelity to truth, which forbade him to say what was untrue, and did not permit him to tell what was true, said. "I have lost my faith in man;" and when asked what point there was in that in regard to Mr. Beecher, he repeats, "I have lost my faith in man." And the third time pressed—"I have lost my faith in man." And then at midnight, in order that it may be preserved after he is dead—if he should suddenly take poison—[laughter]—(what poison would operate?)—he writes this letter. Are such characters new? They are not common, unless you went out of this world into another. The state of our society is not made by such characters. No; the serpent hidden in a flowery vase was a character as old, at least, as Shakespeare, and was preserved by him.

A CANDID ESTIMATE OF THE PLAINTIFF'S CHARACTER.

Now, gentlemen, there is nothing in all this unless it seems to you to rest, as it does to me, on a correct, intelligent, candid, and not uncharitable estimate of this plaintiff's character, as disclosed by his own evidence. Such I believe it to be—such the juxtaposition—that we are able to make the things said in private and demonstrations made in public show you the character. It shows you its discords. It shows you its main current of purpose and of blood. It is the character. And it shows you more. It shows you that when you are dealing with disputed questions of a particular line of conduct, or questions of relation between two men, that if you can only get hold of enough of their respective characters you can tell whether one or the other construction that the controversy is to determine comports with the character as disclosed outside of the particular controversy of one or the other; therefore comports with, agrees with, every fact, physical, moral, spiritual, in the world. Error may confuse, error may distort; though, to be sure, there is no one truth that is not compatible with every other truth in the material creation or the moral creation. Sometimes, fortunately or skillfully acquiring facts enough to say whether the particular fact will comport with them, enables the cross-examiner to baffle the false purpose of a witness.

THE INFIRMITY OF MEMORY.

Why, what is cross-examination? In its subtle penetrating power some think it is to exhibit the infirmity of memory and inexactness in the expression of words, and that a great feat is accomplished when, by asking a witness to tell a long story over two or three times, the witty and profound cross-examiner has demonstrated that the thing cannot be done. Well, everybody of common sense knew it before. How often did the counsel exhibit to you their inability—and I don't refer to my learned opponents any more than to myself—how often did the counsel before you exhibit their inability to repeat, after a ten minutes' interruption and a long discussion, the very question that had been asked before the discussion began—had been compelled to be repeated—and before your eyes and without the least shame or annoyance we ask that the stenographer might read the question, because we could not remember it? Now, such a confusion of a common trait between a witty and profound cross-examiner and a commonplace, untried memory—it does not seem to me a very great triumph of cross-examination to exhibit this incapacity. Now, if the route was followed completely in the second inquiry, it would show that it was known by heart, had been committed to memory. But when cross-examination, ignorant at the start or imperfectly instructed, undertakes to demonstrate the improbability, the falsehood, of the immediate statement by showing its incompatibility with facts that shall be arrayed around it, and how it will not comport with them, then it is that the cross-examiner follows this great rule and principle of truth, that truth, if truth, will match all round the material facts with mere qualities, but if it be false, it won't. And if that triumph, in the course of justice, in the service of truth, follows the exhibition of trained art—the employment, I should say, of the trained art—of the lawyer, it is a great and beneficial result; but if all confusion of error and contumely in the weakness of memory should provoke laughter at the mental qualities of the witness, by this art—if that is the only result of cross-examination, it may answer the immediate purpose, but it is not justice, and it does not promote truth. Now, I will give you two amusing incidents of how truth will comport with all truths, however remote they may seem. It was amusing enough when it happened, and my learned friend Judge Porter has called it to your recollection. When Tilton wished to convict Bessie Turner of a lie with a circumstance, he gave as a reason that her story was false and his was true, about his speech of his gray hairs coming with sorrow to the grave, that he did not have any gray hairs. Well, that showed that he put the question of whether Bessie or he told a lie on that fact. That was a very good test, and he thought he knew about gray hairs; at any rate, if he did not nobody else did. But Bessie had combed his head. Bessie had told you how frequently she combed his head; and I find that people who don't grow the gray hairs are quite as likely to see them as those who do. But he had forgotten—indeed, he doesn't believe in the verbal inspiration of the Scriptures—he had forgotten that it is written, "Thou canst not make one hair white or black." Even under oath you cannot do that. Well, even more than that he had forgotten; he had forgotten that even the hairs of the most worthless head are all numbered, and when the truth comes to light in his own letter, written three years before, when he tells his wife, "Gray hairs, since our marriage, have stolen upon us," he shows you what there is in the suggestion that "truth matches all round," and Bessie's statement matches all round and is expressed at the first attempted punishment.

MARTIN'S EVIDENCE.

Well, we had another witness, Mr. Martin, and he thought—an experience in the practice of truth or the arts of falsehood—that if he told a story in words and there wasn't anybody to contradict him, or, at any rate, if it was only words against words, that he could do some damage to Mrs. Tilton by his testimony gained in friendly intercourse with her, and so he told you that he and she, being too warm in the room up stairs, went down about 2:30 in the afternoon to sit on the piazza to be cool. Well, now, there is a matter that doesn't seem to have much to do with the solar system, *per se,* by itself, but you have got to watch all round, and then truth does it without an effort, and falsehood never, and so he was shown that the sun blazed there in that July afternoon with the thermometer in the nineties, and they had gone there for a cool place. Well, that looks a little as if he had run against the solar system, don't it? But what is that to an ingenious mind like Martin's? Genius shows itself when most hard pressed, and its extempore efforts are sometimes its greatest; so he said, putting down this captious notion of sunshine, "Why, there was a brick wall on the side of the piazza, which made the house extend out and extremely cool." Well, the solar system was not, after all, convicted; we brought the occupants of the house, and they sent a surveyor, and there was not any brick wall up. Now, sometimes men run their heads against a brick wall; but the trouble with this Mr. Martin was that he dashed his brains out for want of a brick wall. [Laughter.] A. B. Martin—A Broiled Martin. [Great laughter.] Well, when he comes on the stand again he will study the solar system, and also brick masonry. Now, as we go on, we shall find many illustrations of this antagonism which corrects falsehood—and it proves something more.

FALSE IN ONE THING, FALSE IN OTHERS.

And we might as well start here, with the understanding, that this is not the first case that has ever been tried; these are not the first witnesses that have testified and been tested; it is not the first time that the learned Judge and experienced opponents, or even ourselves, have had to observe and lament the difficulties and the wickednesses of testimony; and we have hardened into a maxim which the law follows, and instructs juries to follow, and which the conscience and the common sense of juries impel them, compel them to follow—it is, in the brevity of the law, the maxim in Latin—"*Falsus in uno, falsus in omnes.*" Satisfy yourself that a man is false in one thing, you must judge him false in others. When a man tells you with his own mouth that he has lied through a series of statements under a motive, and then in another series of statements, under another motive, he does not lie, you have in your common sense one question for him: How shall we trust a lying tongue to tell us when it lies? Now, can a man come and say: "I lied then, and then, and then, and under a motive. I now come here, and I tell the truth." "Well, have you any motives here?" "O, yes. I mean to strike Beecher to the heart. I mean to drive him out of Plymouth Church, I mean to pursue him to the grave." "Well, that is enough—the motive power." Wouldn't you feel like sensible men if you should put a veto upon allowing such a man to pick and choose for you the things that are true, and take them on his say? Unluckily, Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton are on the same platform. Mr. Moulton has given you the series of his falsehoods, and he now gives you the series of his statements; and you have got to let his tongue choose, and his motives—that he would have the life of Beecher, that he would destroy him—all the vilifying epithets that one man can bestow upon another have been used by him upon the stand under oath. If your Honor please, in this cause we don't need to trust to the maxim so firmly established, so wisely considered, carrying such conviction both to the legal and the common understanding, as *Falsus in uno, falsus in omnes;* the record in this case, in its whole web of hypocrisy, of false statement, of prevarication on their own showing, requires us only to take this converse of the proposition *Falsus in omnibus, falsus in uno,* if you have a question to determine, whether the truth is spoken about it. False in everything, in character, in conduct, in concealments, in prevarications, in open falsehoods, in writing falsehoods. Ah! gentlemen, it is a terrible thing to have the length of a trial, and the methods of law, unfold its tissue and web of false character; woof and warp of it are all false, and then you are asked to believe that in that texture, in that tapestry, there is at least one web of truth. They say to us: "*Falsus in omnibus, verus in uno*—false in all else, true at least in one thing, for it is not in human nature not sometimes to speak the truth, and this is the occasion." But I said to you, the immense affirmative force of the negative of proof is itself immense when you are satisfied of the opportunity. [Laughter.] But I digressed to exhibit to you the attitude, as early as 1865, of Mr. Tilton, as a watcher in his own house, and a watcher of his wife.

TILTON'S CONDITION OF MIND.

Let me show you, a little, his condition of mind about Mr. Beecher as a visitor and an inmate of his house, and a friend of his wife, by another statement of his in writing.

"About ten or eleven years ago"—

This was written in November, 1872, or thereabout; it carries him back to 1862—

"About ten or eleven years ago Henry C. Bowen, for whom I was then working as a subordinate in the *Independent* office, told me one evening, while crossing Fulton Ferry, that Henry Ward Beecher was guilty of adultery—a practice begun in Indianapolis and continued in Brooklyn."

That was 1862, and had had some years' run at that time.

"Between the years 1860 and 1870 Mr. Bowen repeated the accusation not less than 100 times"—

So it hadn't slipped his mind—

"Frequently exhibiting the deep sense of a personal injury, sometimes saying if so minded he could drive Mr. Beecher from his pulpit."

Now, either Tilton believed Bowen or he didn't, or else Bowen never said so, and I am sure I don't know how we are to find that out. Mr. Tilton has said so, said so on the stand. Bowen was there with them, and wasn't asked by them to purge himself of this reported conversation. But in respect of Mr. Tilton we may fairly assume that, as against him, we may suppose he heard these stories; now, there is a great number of instances. If he did believe them, you will see that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were under a pretty sharp observation. The husband—a rival, a man who hated Beecher, and who either loved or didn't love his wife—either way he would watch. If he loved her he would watch; if he didn't love her he would watch. And he comes here and tells you that up to that July day when his wife made some sort of communication to him, so far as it is the subject of evidence—until that time he hadn't an idea that there was anything wrong between Mr. Beecher and his wife, that there was anything wrong in the visits or the rides. It is in evidence that in 1870, in the Winter when Mr. Beecher had driven Mrs. Tilton out once behind a pair of horses in a buggy in the park, and had been thanked by Mrs. Morse; and encouraged by the great good which had been done Elizabeth, and by the invitation of Mrs. Morse, he went there a week afterward to give her another ride behind the same spanking team; but he found Mr. Tilton there, and the invitation came, of course, as it would have whether he was there or not. Mrs. Tilton having some ailment that disinclined her, Tilton urged her to go. So you have from his conduct evidence that after that time, which was two years after the adultery began, while it was going on, before it was discontinued, he hadn't observed anything, or if he had, it is contradicted by his oath that he had no suspicion or idea. Now, you will see, gentlemen, that the material circumstances of this alleged seduction and alleged adultery are just as inconsistent with all the external circumstances and life in which those parties were placed and the observation to which they were exposed, as the moral compatibility of wicked conduct with religious character and pure morality is impossible. How do we get over that?

A CURIOUS DISSERTATION.

Why, if your Honor please, it is one of the singular, perhaps unfortunate, traits in the manners and morals and every-day reasoning of the English people and ourselves, that we haven't a single word to describe the husband of an unfaithful wife that is not inspired with the bitterest contempt and contumely for the husband. There are two words. That I may not be exposed to the risk of my memory failing me in the exactness of the definition, I will read them to you, gentlemen of the jury. The plain, matter of fact definition of the word "cuckold" is "the husband of an adulteress;" and then the adjective "cuckoldish," "having the qualities of a cuckold; mean, sneaking." And then we have an ancient word not much in use—as, indeed, the word "cuckold" is little used, because occasion doesn't exist in society—"wittol; a man who knows his wife's infidelity and submits to it; a tame cuckold." Now, that shows either a coarse and barbarous feeling, which may, perhaps, account for it. I don't sympathize nor desire to sympathize in any such contumely; but it shows the strong sense among our people, whether it has grown up here or was the birth of English manliness before our removal from England; and you will find in every language, the German, the Italian, the French, having the same civilization and the same Christian religion, the same contumelious expression in regard to the husband. Now, what that does mean? Why, it means that the victims of such infractions are simple, silly, blind, indifferent, carried away by affection and an absurd obfuscation of their observation, so that when the evil had been done it was not noticed, or, being noticed, made no impression; and so the character is contemptible, and to call a man a cuckold, which is simply a husband of an adulteress, carries contumely and aspersion. Why, there is not any other name in the language for it; there is no other word that expresses the condition of the relation of a husband to a violated marriage except that word. Now, the Roman law, if your Honor please, was not quite so indulgent as merely to visit with contumely husbands of violated marriages. They had a law in Rome—for the Romans were a virtuous people; the virtue of Roman matrons and of Roman maids was equal to that of any nation, and the grandeur and power of that society, even without a pure religion, shows how much can be built if the corner-stone of the family is maintained by sentiments of honor and reverence—the *lenonines,* or pimps, or panders, or procurers of prostitution were watched and punished, and the crime of *lenocinium* was visited with heavy punishments. But that parents should prostitute their daughters, or owners their female slaves, or husbands their wives, was treated as an evil that must be watched and punished. And the *lex juria de adulteriis* provided that any husband who kept or took back a wife caught in adultery should be classed as a *leno,* or panderer, and punished as such. It was a condition of the family that was, *pessimi exempli,* a most dangerous influence upon society. If the Roman matronage was still to include in their pure roll of honor prostituted wives—wives that had violated the marriage vows—where would be the honor of the matronage? If young wives, entering into matronage, were to see that the power of public opinion and the virtue of that noble state was disfigured by the presence of wives still cherished by husbands with knowledge of their infidelity, however creditable it might be to the extraordinary charity and affection of the particular husband, it was subversive of the institution, and should not be allowed. Now, if your Honor please, and gentlemen of the jury, I have not the least idea that Mr. Tilton is exposed, on any facts in his own family, to the least imputation of either this contumelious opprobrium of the English phrases or the startling condemnation of the Roman law. I wish to save him from both, from either, and think I can succeed. But he stood on a very perilous edge, and he has got as far down the precipice as he could get of his own movement. And I present as an utter improbability—not going quite so deep into the foundations of morals and character as those I have suggested to a pure wife and a noble man—but I put it to you that it is a moral improbability of the highest grade that Theodore Tilton has suffered this disgrace in his family. He is a man of large intelligence; he is a man of active doubts and fears and suspicions; he is a man not inexpert in the wicked ways of the world. He has had, year after year, an inculcation into his mind that Mr. Beecher was a dangerous visitor in the families of pure-minded women of Brooklyn; and he has encouraged, has observed, has been pleased with the visits of Mr. Beecher. He has seen his wife by night and by day; he has seen her in that privacy which the law says that even the great interests of justice never shall invade. He has seen into her soul; he has looked into her eyes, with love or hate, with suspicion or fear, during these many years of alleged seduction and adultery. He has watched Mr. Beecher in his comings in and his goings out; he has talked in restaurants about his want of faith in Beecher, and has set other people to watching and to suspecting; and now in two households such as Mr. Beecher's and Mr. Tilton's, in two houses such as theirs, in the relations possibly more public than when covered by these roofs, there has not come one fact in evidence against them, and there did not enter one doubt, one thought, one fear in Theodore Tilton's mind or heart. Well, I do not think you will be able to find anything, for if he could not, nobody else could. I don't believe it. Why, gentlemen, consider what it is to have had such a fierce, vindictive, persevering, intrepid, audacious hunt of trained hunters after a man, then to see the petty, trivial, contemptible, external evidence produced as substantial, or as proof positive of guilt. Why, gentlemen, we all understand the difference between suspicions or aspersions, or evidence, and not acting against a man because suspicion has not once been opened; but it was opened in Tilton's mind and kept alive by Bowen through ten years, and he watched and watched, and saw that Beecher was pure, and he knew his wife was. That is the result. Now, gentlemen, if in your grain trade a broker comes to you and gives you a handful taken from a cargo of wheat, and you see it full of weevil and of rust, and he asks you to buy it, you say, "What, do you expect me to buy a cargo of wheat of which that is a sample? Why, you must be crazy. At the full market price? Why, you must take me for a fool." "But," the broker says, "perhaps you had better wait and let me tell you. That is all the weevil and the rust that there is in the whole cargo." You will not buy it at any price. Now, that is what happened here. They have brought you a sample, and it is the sample that is scraped from the whole life of Henry Ward Beecher. Had not Tilton written a false enough, vehement enough, and particular enough indictment in that New Year's gift he proposed for Bowen, in which he described the debaucheries, the wickedness, adulteries, and rapes of Henry Ward Beecher? Why didn't they prove something? Why didn't they show an approximate trace of conduct or character leading to doubt or suspicion? But I don't put it upon that; I put it upon the question, how do you dare to say, as you do say—and, I think, trust—I certainly hope it for your character—that until July, 1870, you had not any doubt or fear or thought or suspicion in regard to the intercourse of Mr. Beecher with your family, how can you say that and not feel that you have forced yourself into the dilemma of choosing whether you take the contumely of the English opprobrium or the dark stain of the Roman condemnation. If your Honor please, it is 1 o'clock.

Judge Neilson—Keep your seats, gentlemen, until the jury retire. Return at 2 o'clock gentlemen.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, Mr. Evarts continued his address as follows:

But we are not left, gentlemen, in this question of external facts and direct testimony to mere conclusions from its absence and the absence of witnesses. A witness was finally brought, no doubt a most estimable person, of intelligence and of truthfulness—whether any mistakes intervened in her testimony or not it is quite unimportant either to the case or to this just expression of confidence in her for me to inquire—and that was an old family half servant, half friend, Katy McDonald, who had gone in and out from that family from 1863—from 1855—anywhere from the marriage to the end, and now at present occupied, I take it, in some way in connection with Tilton's household. A servant or friend coming to them from her relations to his father's and mother's family, devoted to him, descending to him, devoted to the children as his children, no doubt recognizing and feeling the beauty of the wife's character, and having the natural sentiments of an honest heart exerted in her favor; but still she belongs to the father's side of the house, and in the break of the family and in the criminations and recriminations that proceeded between them, and in the out-going of her sympathies, and in the adhesion of her fidelity she stands now with the father and his children, and so appears in that character. And she, called for a purpose of no great importance, showing that their vigilance omits nothing, is wholly silent on the question of whether there occurred anything, from the marriage in 1855 to the broken household in 1874, that could indicate these evil desires, loose conduct, erring purpose on the part of the wife, or impropriety of visit in time, in length, in respect of occasions, on the part of Mr. Beecher, within that house. And not a word. You find, then, the absence of all the other servants; they have called none of them; none of them adhere to us; none of them are within our control; and yet there were servants running through the family, five at a time, during all these years, their whereabouts, their accessibility not brought into doubt, and not one of them is brought. And, finally, the intelligence, experience, observation, and judgment of this excellent woman, Katy McDonald, is brought before you, and the reason that nothing is said is that nothing existed in fact and in truth to be said. Now, you must deal with this matter as between man and man, and according to the ordinary rules of human nature. You are men with the qualities of intelligence, the sentiments of heart, and the experience of life that belong to men, and you are to judge of the man and the woman, and to judge of families, and to judge of actual practical daily life in the face, and I say on the level, of the society of Brooklyn. You are to judge of witnesses and of the absence of witnesses. You are to judge of the quality of the testimony as it is produced, and the absence of that more weighty testimony which would be produced and always will be produced if there is any fact in the bottom to warrant it and to give it growth. These men, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, and this woman, Mrs. Tilton, are to be judged of as men and women of our day, as men and women of our day, of our society, of our daily life, so far as all external relations go; they are to be judged fairly, they are to be judged justly; for when individual differences, from the common traits of their life, either in intellect, in character, in ideas, in habits of thought, or habits of expression, come to be scrutinized, each man and woman is entitled to be considered fairly according to the texture and the qualities of their own nature so far as they are developed in the testimony, although it differs from other natures, from your nature, from my nature. That is fairness; but at the bottom we must judge them as men and women. If they are angels, we have no mode of judging about their conduct. If Mrs. Tilton is all spirit and no body, when Tilton is all body and no spirit, we have no mode of judging of such, of all such characters. We assume that intelligence, education, experience on the part of Mr. Tilton expose him to our judgment as of a man thus having his faculties large by nature, sharpened by education, hardened by experience with the world, and it is—and I put it in the utmost good faith to you, as I have in all my illustrations and my argument upon the question of the probabilities of his having been a deceived husband—I put it to you that it is one of the greatest improbabilities, in respect to his intellect, in respect to his character, in respect to his experience, in respect to his life, that it is possible to impute to another. I could almost as soon expect to convince myself that he is not six feet high; that he has not a beautiful rhetoric, an accomplished taste, an educated faculty of rhetoric and of speech, as to convince myself that with this power of intellect and power of arts, with this confidence

and with the sharpening of all the observations and elements of judgment that treat of this domestic calamity of an invaded household, that he should have been its victim. There is no satire and no sarcasm about it. My point is, that there has never been a reason for the suspicion, that there never has been a fault on the part of the wife that justifies the belief that he is the husband of an adulteress.

WHAT IS THERE LEFT TO INQUIRE ABOUT?

Now, gentlemen, laying out of view, then, the trivial and feeble and worthless evidence that bears upon the question of the guilt or the innocence of two excellent people, what is there in the ordinary experience of mankind on these questions, or on the maxims of safety and security that the law and common justice have provided for such controversies—what is there left to inquire about? I think, as I have said, that but for the great ultimate fact of the question of the vindication of Mr. Beecher against this impeachment, there would be no further inquiry. I think the intelligence and the experience of every juryman was at fault at the poverty of the judicial examination when the plaintiff rested, that had simply reproduced the pamphlets of last Summer and the words that flowed from their mouths. But yet you were kept in expectation that Mr. Beecher, who knew all, and who knew if he came upon the stand, even if he did not fear God he might fear man and his punishments, would say he never would come upon the stand. Three oaths of witnesses are too many to be breasted by a man who was to tell a lie. They were, altogether. But they were not too many to be breasted by a man who knew the truth and was going to tell the truth. If you watch the tortuous courses of the evidence, as drawn hither and thither, of Moulton and Tilton, you will find there has been a very great ingenuity exercised to avoid misstatements that carried imputations of conscience, or falsehood, when any such statement ran against the two witnesses. For the law of perjury, which refuses that a conviction should take place for false oath, by the oath of one witness speaking; while, on the contrary, the law allows such a judgment if there be two witnesses, and the jury believe the two against one. And so, day after day, this unhappy human nature of ours showed its qualities, so discreditable to it, in the bravado and defiance that Mr. Beecher should come upon the stand. And then, when he came upon the stand, I will agree that most of that sentiment slunk away, and without waiting for his testimony knew that he would speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But you heard him testify; you heard him cross-examined, and heard also the immense expectations of what a cross-examination he would have. Well, it was as able, it was as discreet, it was as vigorous, as skillful, as intrepid, as comprehensive, as penetrating, as severe as it is in the nature of cross-examinations to be. Then they said "wait for the rebuttal;" waiting for that to develop the damning facts in order that Beecher might put himself in their power by his oath and his denials. Nobody appeared against him but Mr. Bell and Mr. Bowen—testimony which, in each volume and in each application, was as valuable to the defendant's case as any of the witnesses that were produced on our side, as I shall show: and leaving them out there was a string of witnesses about the relative positions of Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, and her sister in the Commune procession, which filled out the body of the rebuttal.

THE COMMUNE PROCESSION.

Well, it never was any matter of importance in this case what relative position these people held among themselves in that procession. Honest witnesses—certainly witnesses with whom we had nothing to do, were clear of the opinion—are clear of the opinion—wrote the next day in the newspapers statements of it published to the world, of the relation of these processionists on that morning. Others come and give you a tangled maze reduced finally on the part of the great political leader who nominated Mrs. Woodhull for the Presidency, to the final conclusion, that all he could say in respect of the march or its order, was that the procession marched. The Chief Marshal said that he saw them both, Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull, and her sister, Miss Claflin, not connected in the way that our witnesses said, but so that when, as he marched at the head of the procession, he turned around he could take in all three of the persons at a glance of his eye. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Andrews at last swore that they were not in sight of each other. Now, do you believe that the Chief Marshal by turning around could see them at a glance of his eye and in the same division of the procession, as he said, for he was on horseback, and if he was not mounted he could not see anybody, and Mr. Tilton and Mr. Andrews did not know one that the other was in the procession? Well, I don't know that the Chief Marshal was right. It is difficult to say who is right about all that, but the only merit of this controversy about the relative and accurate positions and relations is on the question of veracity—all on the question of contradiction and contrariety, without their being in point of contradiction in any sense. The great point on which that evidence was introduced by us was to show that Mr. Tilton and these ladies, in that communion or association that had been introduced into the case by Mr. Tilton's evidence—the plaintiff's evidence, not personally, perhaps, but the evidence on that side—carried it so far that they sympathized in public principles, and included in that sympathy the procession in honor of the Commune, which had the history that it had, and included in its history the murder of the Chief Justice of France and of the Archbishop of Paris. It is seldom, if your Honor please, that our profession has, in the experiences and exposures of life, so noble a sacrifice as was there made of the Chief Justice of France, held, like the great head of the clergy, the Archbishop of Paris, among the hostages of this mob of the Commune, they, the mob—the Commune—desired the Chief Justice to be the bearer to the Government at Versailles of their desire for some terms of capitulation and surrender, on his pledge that he would return to them with the reply. He said, "No, I cannot go on that errand; the Government at Versailles will never recognize any obligation to a mob like you; they will never allow me to return. It cannot be that they will allow me to return. No power of my will, no adhesion to my promise, no protestation can ever save me and the cause of truth and faith among men from the condemnation that I have violated my pledge and my honor. I will not go, because I cannot return;" and he submitted to the slaughter, and showed what a lawyer can do at the post of honor and duty and in maintenance of his own honor, and, of more importance still, of faith in human nature—that there are men that can die for honor. The clergy, from the time of the Apostles down, have had the crown of martyrdom widely distributed among them, and in modern times it has been the singular honor in the martyrdoms, ere cruelty and the fierce hatreds against religion and morality have been subdued by the prevalence of religion and morality—it has been the singular honor of the Catholic Archbishops of Paris to furnish within our time, two martyrs to their religion. I am as much a Protestant by birth, by education, by conviction, as anybody, but I would like to see a rivalry between the old Church and all the branches of the new, and then among all the branches of the new, an emulation of their Christian faith, duty, courage, hope, and labor. That is my view of the advantages of an emulation among good men. Well, this procession was in honor of the Commune that had made these sacrifices of the noble men of Paris. I am not to dispute the freedom of conscience, the freedom of thought, the independence of action that belongs to men having the courage of their opinions and manifesting them. I question nobody's motives in a procession, provided only they accept the facts and have the courage to stand by them.

THE GREAT VOLUME OF THE EVIDENCE.

We have occasion now, gentlemen, to consider—for the cause must be explained—of what constitutes the great volume of the evidence, almost entirely as it seems to me, if you accept the moral evidence of legal principles as to the degree of credibility of witnesses as compared with one another, or on particular points of evidence where they may differ. And, gentlemen, I shall assume for the witnesses upon our side no different measure of moral or legal test for your belief in them than I accord to the witnesses on the other side. Errors of memory are as likely to happen to witnesses on one side of a case as witnesses on another side; errors of memory are likely to happen even among intelligent witnesses and the consciences of witnesses. Never shall I assume that because Mr. Tilton, as plaintiff, maintains his theory, his evidence is to be probed or tested, or in advance accepted less favorably than Mr. Beecher's. I propose to test him and Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Moulton by the same rules of candor, of justice, of good sense, as I ask to have applied to any witnesses on our side. But that includes the question of character, not as involved in the controversy, for that would decide the controversy in advance, but as exhibited by the life and conduct, and maintained in repute; shown by them in motives, in candor, in intelligence, in accuracy, in good faith, on the stand during the trial; and then I propose that each of the witnesses for us, and witnesses against us, should be compared, in your judgments, for a diminution or a confirmation of your confidence in them, the contradicting or supporting evidence of testimony given by witnesses in support of either one party or the other in this controversy. The theory of the plaintiff is this: That up to the breaking out of this matter of difference between him and Mr. Beecher, or up to a date of some six months preceding, his wife and he held such relations to each other and to their children and to the family as were properly described as an ideally happy home—but I won't hold to epithets—that up to that time the sentiments, the feelings, the conduct of each as known to each, their feelings toward each other as expressed, their daily life as seen to the most inmost inspection, was such as belongs to a family in accord, of elevated character, and the conduct of happy sentiments toward all; that the only intrusion, the only rupture, the only discord, the only dissonance, came from the intrusion of the seducer; that under, to be sure we must admit, circumstances of grave import in the affairs of Mr. Tilton unconnected with this disturbance of domestic happiness—I mean the disasters which he came to as between him and his employer, in regard to his employments, his prospects, his livelihood, his fortunes, and his good repute—in connection, I say, with these disasters and this situation which have no relation to the intervention of Mr. Beecher—in connection with that it became suitable, in protection of the good name of his wife and the fair fame of his children, that he should come into relations with Mr. Beecher to guard against the casualty of controversy between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Bowen, insensibly and faultlessly drawing into it this aspersion and this disgrace to his family; that thereupon all the purpose of all the interviews was to secure that result of secrecy. To be sure, he had no idea that Mr. Beecher would, on his own account, desire to explode and expose it; he was quite sure that his wife was nervous and sensitive as to any exposure coming upon her; he would have lost confidence in human nature if he had been there deceived. So you have thereafter, when the secret is known to these persons, on their own theory, the most ponderous system of machinery to keep it secret, the most extensive and elaborate reduction of it to writing—apology and defense, accusation and argument and reasoning, all put into the affirmative form of writing, and then a judicious, to be sure, and circumspect communication by Mr. Tilton to a handful of friends, those who he thought ought to know about it, in order to secure the secret; that then there came to be a necessity of suppressing, of humoring, to the result of prevention of any hostile promulgation of this secret on the part of certain interests which would lead for the public good to this promulgation—I mean the publication, in the interest of the opposite opinions of society and religion, of this exposure of the conduct of good and excellent people—that then there came to be a prolonged, manifold, intricate series of confidences, plots, falsehoods, to keep the secret that had thus been communicated, and had run down the streets like water; that now there came to be the necessity of a compulsory association by Mr. Tilton, by Mr. Moulton as his coadjutor, and by Mrs. Moulton as his wife, with persons whose association, as it runs through the evidence as produced by the plaintiff, is denounced by him and his witnesses as discreditable in a very high degree; that that policy, judicious, deliberate, circumspect as it was, had failed, and there came an outburst of the Woodhull and threatened promulgation in the end of 1872; that then it was necessary to have new devices, and new conferences to put the secret back again where it was before the enginery for its suppression, ending in the result of its explosion, was thus constructed; that this suppression as it approached success was again frustrated, and, finally, duty compelled Mr. Tilton to reverse the policy of saving his wife and children, and commence their destruction; that all the while Mr. Beecher, as he ran along as a party to these confidences, these conferences, and these plans, was leading a life exhibiting lines of action and conduct which were in the nature of circumstantial or argumentative confessions; that in regard to the collateral or interior arrangements which sprang out of the suspicions, accusations, examinations in the West charges, or in the inquiries concerning Mr. Tilton's continued membership of the religious society of Plymouth Church and its responsibility for him during the counsel called by the neighboring and sister churches from the general denomination; and, then, in the intolerable letter of Dr. Bacon, which called Mr. Tilton out, came the final promulgation of the scandal; in the Bacon letter, followed then by the formal, sworn accusation of Mr. Tilton, by the evidence contradicting, refuting, suppressing it, and relieving Mr. Beecher, and then by the bold, irresponsible, unmeasured accusation in the public press after the trial was over; by the long, elaborate papers of Mr. Moulton and of Mr. Tilton. Now, gentlemen, that is their theory. They thought that the boldness, the heinousness, the elaborateness, the circumstantiality of the charge, including picked items of evidence, selected pieces of Mr. Beecher's handwriting, reinforced by the foul accusation, that had no more to do with the relations of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Woodhull, except in the way of blackening his character and preparing public belief to believe him a scoundrel and a debauchee—I mean the Proctor imputation—as thrown into the elaborate denunciations of Mr. Moulton, under the counsel of the wise adviser, as he was regarded, with the purpose to strike Mr. Beecher to death in the public judgment, and so to exclude, to deride, the question of resistance, of inquiry, and of truth. Out of all this heat there came a viper, as when that reptile fastened upon the hand of St. Paul. But the Apostle shook him into the flames, and the barbarians looked to see that he should have swollen with the poison or fallen down suddenly, for they thought that he was a murderer, and that vengeance had pursued him in the form of a viper. But when they had waited a long time and the Apostle showed no change, they changed their mind, and in the same rudeness of superstition they said, "He is a god." The viper did as little execution upon the physical life of the Apostle, and came to as speedy a death, as this attempted poisoning of the life-blood of character has accomplished upon Mr. Beecher. It was a terrible ordeal, that no man would wish to be exposed to; but, nevertheless, when the best test came—better than the oaths and the judgment of jurymen, however conscientious and however intelligent under the limits of testimony, which, after all, is but ragged and piecemeal compared with the knowledge of a man's life by men who have known him always—when the Christian men and women that knew Mr. Beecher for twenty-five years, seeing him in their houses and in his, and their church and his, seeing him in the world in all his labors and in all his conduct—when they, without dissent, confirmed his virtue and their virtue quite as much by their judgment, they show the difference between Christian men and women and barbarians. For they didn't wait to see whether he would have swollen of this poison or whether he would fall down suddenly; for they knew he was not a murderer, and they didn't fear the viper or regard him.

THE THEORY OF THE DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Now, gentlemen, the general theory of the defendant's case is this—that the relations of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were, in the judgment and feeling and appreciation of both of them, as Mr. Beecher understood while those relations were growing up and going on, entirely moral, faithful, true, wholly above suspicion on the part of others as they were wholly free from suspicion that there could be misconstruction on their own part. Both these people recognized the duty not to be led willingly into temptation. Both recognized the external duty of avoiding the appearance of evil. Could either imagine that either by carelessness or attraction there was anything that was not as open as the day, that was not as clear in the inspiring motives and in the actual sentiments developed in their intimacy as the best and severest judgment could require? Then came, what was a revelation to Mr. Beecher, the desertion by the wife in the month of December of her husband's house and his protection; and an appeal to the judgment of the Pastor, and so accordingly of his wife on his suggestion; and then the church of what should be thought advisable in respect to its judgment, was consulted. There came to be a very distinct, a very lamentable occasion to discover the household not to have been happy, and growing faults, and growing discords, and growing opprobriums to require some remedy, or some action that was temporary and restricted, to bring about hoped for correction and reinstatement. That that matter came to an end, so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned, and no longer formed an element of duty or of solicitude with him, or on his part; that then there came to be the new, the equally sudden, the equally unexpected, and the equally unintelligible assault upon him in the name of Theodore Tilton, brought to him by Mr. Bowen upon the 26th of December, in which, with all the pride of an emperor, Mr. Tilton required Mr. Beecher to quit further obedience to the duty of preaching, and to leave Brooklyn. That interview came to an end, so far as Mr. Beecher was concerned, in its power to disturb him, after about five minutes' duration. That was the end of that. He neither sought nor cared what wild inflammation of enmity, or of suspicion, had started this arrogance or this malice on the part of Mr. Tilton. The testimony leaves all this undisputed; that he did not move a hair's breadth to seek or to have an interview with anybody, and when my friend, Mr. Fullerton, thinking he was going to put a poser to him, said, "Then you settled down on your indignation, did you?" Mr. Beecher replied, "No; I settled down on my work." And that is exactly what he did and what he has done always. In no stage of this matter has there been any interruption (whether from alarm, mainly for others, and mainly for Tilton and his family, or from alarm or appreciation of turmoils and bewilderments that would grow out of irresponsible and unregulated meddling by people in other folks' business) of a sermon, of a prayer-meeting, of a pastoral duty, of a public service, or of a nights's repose. That, then, in the same week of the 26th, and on the 30th of December, Mr. Tilton opened to him grounds of complaint which he had against him, which were serious, and which exacted serious commiseration for the disasters that had fallen upon the family, the prospects, the fortunes, and the livelihood of these persons, for whom everything, from the beginning to the end, shows that Mr. Beecher felt a great regret, although he might not have approved Mr. Tilton's course, and a great responsibility and anxiety for the restoration to him of what he claimed to have lost. That thereupon Tilton's character and Tilton's life, as Mr. Beecher had rashly misconstrued it, on insufficient evidence, was restored from the aspersions, and the intimate knowledge of Mr. Moulton concerning him, and any part that Mr. Beecher had taken, in either increasing or confirming or assuring Mr. Bowen's resentments, and the condemnation and dismissal of Mr. Tilton became the occasion of self-reproach to Mr. Beecher. But more than all, that Mr. Tilton complained then that there had been bred in the affections of his wife a stronger attachment and a conflicting feeling, as between him and her husband, that had qualified, had reduced, had disparaged the absolute devotion and the unquestioning submission that had pervaded the whole family since the marriage. And then, that this lady had, either by some confusion of mind, or by some unhappy subordination to a wicked purpose to make peace with the husband, been led into an extraordinary accusation of Mr. Beecher. I do not take up the details of the interviews or of the sentiments until I come to them directly upon the testimony. That under the impulses which were pressed upon him, developed and excited by this commiseration toward the family, suffering unhappy disasters, and of self-reproach for any share either in these external matters, or more seriously in the unconscious, careless, and thoughtless progress of a woman's attraction beyond the duty of undivided submission to the husband, and of devotion to him, led Mr. Beecher to concur in the great duty, as well as the unmixed interest, that there should be reparation of the broken fortunes of the family, so far as justice and truth, kindly and liberally measured by affection on his part, should carry him; and that, above all, there should be an exclusion from the public eye of these unhappy dissensions in the family, and of any connection of himself therewith, however innocently it had been carried on. That thereafter was called a policy of silence, and which he supposed was an honest and open and upright purpose in good faith to secure the protection of this family, as it was pressed upon him by Mr. Tilton as the sole object of his resort to him, and by Mr. Moulton as Mr. Tilton's agent and friend, as the first duty, the indispensable duty, to precede or make possible the restoration of the external fortunes of Mr. Tilton. Under that everything that was done, everything that was said, everything that failed to be done, everything that failed to be said on his part, was subordinate to, was in good faith conformed to, was a necessary and faithful maintenance of his duty as pledged, and as supported by every moral and religious consideration. And then that all the efforts in regard to the improvement of the affairs of Mr. Tilton, to the establishment of a paper for him, and in regard to pecuniary assistance, were all faithful, honest, just efforts—liberal, if you please, and growing out of an exaggerated sense of duty and responsibility on Mr. Beecher's part, but still in accordance with his whole nature in all that he has ever done all his life. All this which has been turned into argument and evidence of consciousness of guilt to be suppressed or brought out of—from this husband and his friend by a party involved in guilt—it was all of this elevated, straightforward, plainly intelligible character and motive; that all anxieties and that all efforts in any form were simply to maintain unbroken—against strangely inexplicable, diverse influences as we now look at them—to maintain unbroken this good faith and this promise and prospect of restored domestic confidence and improved business relations.

THE RANGE OF THE EVIDENCE.

Now, gentlemen, the range of this evidence opened itself under the plaintiff's introduction and presentation of his case. This fact of adultery, which is usually open to proofs of the nature which I have introduced to you, and when it comes to such confirmatory confessions as under a just scrutiny may be accepted and trusted, and would take but a very short time, was made, under their leading, to consume many weeks, to involve an examination of Mr. Tilton himself that covered, I believe, in the direct eight days, and of course involved a considerable consumption of time in the cross examination, that on the part of Mr. Moulton covered many days, and on the part of other witnesses took a considerable time, involved an examination of all these lines of conduct, and all of them were exposed to you and presented to you, under the oath of the plaintiff and of his supporting witnesses, in maintenance of his theory of the case. Our duty involved us in the necessity—for we could not stand upon points of law or appeals to the arrest of irrelevant inquiries which went beyond any of the actual, substantial evidence that could support any verdict, whatever your conclusions might be upon them, without being exposed to the intention of excluding Mr. Beecher's evidence, or of excluding some inquiries that might express the truth. We never, gentlemen, have given any evidence in this case for the purpose—of itself and by itself—of aspersing, of depreciating, of injuring Mr. Tilton, outside of the relations to the proofs and accusations here; nor have we given you one word of testimony with the purpose of affecting what is called the question of damages that should be recoverable against Mr. Beecher. All our evidence has been to meet the false views of the condition of that family in respect of peace and happiness—the false statement that any disturbance of that peace or happiness came from the intrusion of Mr. Beecher or any other seducer; the false view that the complaints against Mr. Beecher grew out of that interference; the false pretension that Mr. Tilton owed his disasters in respect to Mr. Bowen and his employments to any malignant influence of Mr. Beecher, (in reality he owed them to his own damaged reputation, his own misconduct,) and such necessary disclosures bearing on that question as grew out of Mrs. Tilton's resistance to further reproaches and further disgraces and further oppressions from the misconduct of her husband; that the pretenses of Mr. Tilton that there was no selfish or sordid motive, and by new impressions and false impressions which he desired to produce upon Mr. Beecher's mind in order to secure his aid, his commiseration, and his good disposition merely—all those pretensions of the want of sordid interest, as I say, upon Mr. Tilton's part have no foundation. And as we go—and it is not worth while now to anticipate, for it would be a useless consumption of time—into every detail of the motive and the character, as pretended on the part of this plaintiff, of his associations and his efforts with Mrs. Woodhull, whatever they may have been, that they were excited, were measured, were directed by any interests or any relation of Mr. Beecher, was equally false, or that these relations, whether they were suitable or unsuitable, whether the lady of the character and her house of the repute that made the visits of Mr. Tilton, of Mr. Moulton, and of Mrs. Moulton suitable or not. These visits do not grow out of and were not measured and numbered by the interests or feelings or wishes of Mr. Beecher. That in regard to the measures and the efforts by which money came into Mr. Tilton's pocket, and by the professions that those movements were but the just collection of a conceded debt, so far as Mr. Bowen was concerned, and that in respect to the contributions to Miss Bessie Turner's support at her boarding school in Ohio, they were in Mr. Beecher's interest, and for the suppression of the scandal against him, were equally false; that there was in her removal the object and the protection of Mr. Tilton's reputation against her knowledge and her probable evidence if occasion should arise, and that Mr. Beecher's relations to the matter began and ended with the idea suggested to him that Mr. Tilton's means did not permit him to bear the expense of this measure to which he resorted; that when there came to be an actual resort to pecuniary contributions to make up a fund to carry along the enterprise that had been founded by the friends of Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, with no contribution of Mr. Beecher, (I mean the *Golden Age*,) came to the point where it was represented by Mr. Moulton that without a considerable sum of money—some thousands of dollars at least—the enterprise must come to an end; but if tided over this period, it may be for an established prosperity; when the generous friends of Mr. Tilton had been ready to furnish the means, and had impressed Mr. Moulton with their munificence; but when that high sense of honor and delicacy which characterizes Tilton made it unsuitable that he should accept such friendship; that then Mr. Beecher, in those motives, and only those motives, of endeavoring, of desiring, of professing, to do all that reasonably or unreasonably offered in generosity and friendship, gave the contribution that has been in evidence before you. Now, in running out all those lines in counter movement of their production of those lines of evidence, there has come necessarily into display a large area of Mr. Tilton's misconduct, concerning which he originally gave his views as true; concerning which we endeavored, by cross-examination, to get up at least a reasonable statement of what the truth really was; but concerning which it became our duty—by evidence exposing his conduct, of certainly a not very agreeable character, with certain unnamed ladies, and the real length and breadth of his admiration of the character of the principles of Mrs. Woodhull and her new dispensation—to traverse and collect from the region which we traverse, a combination, a variety, a weight, a power of damnatory evidence which has, in your judgment, not with any complacency to my client, or to my client's counsel, put this matter upon the footing of truth.

THE ANTECEDENT PERIOD.

Now, gentlemen, in regard to the antecedent period—before we come to the first movements of actual opening of important relations to this controversy—I mean the month of December, 1870. Now, perhaps, all that I need to add here to what I have already laid down as the length and breadth and utmost scope and impression of the evidence of such relations as existed between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, I need, I say, perhaps only to add to that that no love letters of any kind have been offered or pretended to exist between these parties, Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, during the whole period of their acquaintance down to this very month of December, 1870—not one letter. All the letters of inculpatory character that have been produced in this case of written communications between the paramour and the wife have been letters written by Mr. Beecher after the accusation, and the whole apparatus and machinery of the December and January and February interviews had been gone through with, or, while they were going on, openly left by the wife, as she left everything when she left the house exposed, taking with her, as her husband said, nothing but his love and good will, which she still had. In respect to the letters to Mr. Beecher from Mrs. Tilton, they were all after the explosion, or during the periods of arrangement, or after the periods of reconciliation, and all, so far as my memory goes, made as deposits in the hands of Mr. Moulton. Well, now, that is a very odd state of things. The love letters begin after the situation has been made public to the husband and his friends; and we actually have it—I think not much on this trial, still I cannot say what my learned friend may think his duty to the truth of the cause may call upon him to say in this behalf when he follows me—but I think not much on this trial, but in some publications that are a part of the early history of the cause, some of these letters have been made the occasion of the basest and vulgarest interpretation, such as I am sure Mr. Tilton in his senses could never have imputed to his wife, for he has said to you that there was nothing low could possibly find a lurking-place in the heart or the life of Elizabeth Tilton. And on the part of Mr. Beecher his subsequent letters have been made the occasion of imputation against him, of gross, coarse, vulgar equivokes that were introduced to the notice of an exasperated husband, and of a largely-experienced friend in matters of common life, Mr. Moulton, and first have their appearance in the life or the writings of Henry Ward Beecher in these subsequent letters. Well, gentlemen, these proofs, as all such efforts do prove—when rightly explored, sensibly, naturally read, there is nothing in them but the most elevated expression of feeling and propriety. But if there is in these letters these coarse, loose, lewd exhalations from the heart of Elizabeth Tilton, what becomes of the theory, comprehensive, and, as I believe, the cause of the testimony that Mr. Tilton has borne to the absolute purity of her thoughts as well as her heart.

PURITY OF MIND AND HEART.

What becomes of the generous, simple, complete confirmation of this purity of mind and of heart which Mrs. Bradshaw—their witness—has given in a phrase of singular power, when, in addition to her delicacy, her morality, her piety, her devoted love to her husband and her children which this lady said remained unbroken down to the time which she spoke of—1872—she added that she was the cleanest-minded woman that she ever knew. And how of Mrs. Ovington's estimate of this friend and sister of whose purity, whose piety, whose works of love and affection and duty to her neighbors, her household—Mrs. Ovington should have had so rich an experience in her watchings and ministrations, her visits, in sickness in her family whether of herself or of her husband. She—Mrs. Ovington—is as honest, as open, as clear-minded, and as pure-hearted a woman as ever lived; but Mrs. Ovington has no idea that Elizabeth Tilton is not in all these regards up to all the imaginations of men, or poets, of the dignity, the elevation of her sex. Oh, what a terrible imputation upon the plaintiff if he now imputes, or if under his instructions and inspirations the learned counsel, taking these instructions and inspiration from him, impute obscenity and vulgarity as the hidden meaning of the innocent expressions of those letters, which, as I say, show themselves as envoys into the exasperated camp of the husband, and in their answers, as delivered to the keeping of the mutual friend.

THE VALUE OF THE EVIDENCE.

Now, gentlemen, there is another general proposition to which I call your attention, and which the experience of Judges and of lawyers, and I think the experience of common life will show you, carries great significance. There is not any evidence that is brought into this cause after I have left the area of what might be called circumstantial evidence, but which goes for nothing; there is not any evidence that comes into this cause that doesn't have its origin, not while either seduction or adultery is going on, but long after both had come to an end, and long after both, if they ever existed, had been discovered. There is not one word, an act, a movement, a construction upon Mr. Beecher's conduct that does not have its origin subsequent to the 29th day of December, 1870, for you know the first pretense of any such evidence originated on the 30th day of December, and not one word of evidence produced out of the mouths of the witnesses respecting what they say came from his, that did not have its birth after and upon the voluntary, the earnest, the exacting requirement that Mr. Beecher could have cause, not by any heats of controversy with other people, to imperil the security of the honor of Mr. Tilton's family. Confessedly every word that is reproduced here as coming from Mr. Beecher's mouth has come after and under the benevolent purpose of suppressing the approach of suspicion or the condemnation of a breath against the fame of his wife and his children. Nor in respect of Mr. Moulton, except as brought into being as between one who confides and one in whom he confides, on your own showing, nothing ever passed from Mr. Beecher to either of them under that confidence that betrays guilt, or consciousness of guilt, but much did pass that proceeded warm from his heart in sympathy for the condition, in love for the afflicted parties, and in an effort to relieve and restore; and all that comes to be the subject of evidence before you, out of the mouths of men who avow—out of the mouth of Mr. Beecher and the freedom of intercourse and of confidence—grew out of a demand, entreaty of Mr. Tilton, that his wife in the subject—no matter what it was—for that we are not now discussing—might bring evil upon that family—should be protected, and of Mr. Moulton that they were bound by their efforts to repair mischief that had overtaken with such rapid, complete disaster, the external circumstances of Mr. Tilton. Now I deal with their own showing; and that introduction does not attract confidence. Another most extraordinary and universal trait of this evidence is that it all comes, every bit of it, out of the Moulton mansion, and none of it from the house of Mr. Beecher, or from the house of Mr. Tilton—I mean to any extent or measure; and the only exceptions are of the interviews at Mr. Tilton's house, which grew out of the arrangement made through Mr. Moulton. There, in Moulton's house, is the hot-bed in which this testimony has been raised. You look for conduct to arise in the domestic establishments of the two parties, of criminality of this kind, and during the time that the alleged familiarities and the guilty connection subsisted; but, as I have shown you, there is not a particle of proof that does not have its birth after it was all over, that does not spring out of evidence in the interest of the family that was injured, and of co-operation in the friendship that was proffered by Moulton, for the restoration of the broken fortunes; and none of it that does not come out of the Moulton household, in the person of its head, and of its familiar guest, who then had his lodging, not often perhaps, but his meals constantly, for—as Mrs. Morse says, in one of her letters, in Elizabeth's broken circumstances he could not find at home food sufficient for the nourishment of his brain.

AN ADJOUNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen of the jury, something was said the other day about our working on Saturday, unless the counsel closed his argument to-night. Since then we have lost a part of a day by the illness of one of your number; and the question now is addressed to you, whether it will suit your convenience to attend to-morrow?

The Foreman—I would say that the jury are unanimous in objecting to attending court to-morrow. One of our number is in feeble health; and the others have very important business that they wish an opportunity to attend to.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, this package of newspapers has been sent in to me by one of the officers in attendance, who says that they were handed to him by a little boy; and they seem to be addressed to the jurors individually. They are a sort of elephant upon my hands, and I do not know what to do with them.

Judge Neilson—I think you had better give them back to the officer.

Mr. Beach—I do not know what papers they are, but I think it would be, at least, judicious in your Honor to open one of the papers and let us see what it is, and from whom such messages to the jury come.

The Foreman—We would like to know about Monday, whether it is a legal holiday or not?

Judge Neilson—We are not at liberty to sit on Monday. The statute provides that that day shall be set apart from business, and while we attempt to administer the law here we are bound to respect the law as it is framed for us. Therefore, when we adjourn it will be necessary to adjourn until Tuesday morning.

Mr. Beach—Will your Honor permit me to pass you these papers?

Judge Neilson—I will look at one of the papers, but I would not like to look at all of them. I will take the liberty of opening the one that is addressed to the foreman, as I have the pleasure of knowing him. It is an illustrated paper. There is a picture of a gun here. It is an illustrated paper, Sir, and quite harmless, I think, yet I will instruct the Clerk to keep the papers until the jurors have performed their duties, and then, perhaps, they may have them.

Gentlemen, we will now adjourn until Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and I hope that I shall see you then in improved health.

The court then adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 5-20 cou.'68.124	1500 Erie Railway ... 18¾
5000 Western Union. 74	1000 do........ 18½
3200 do........ 73⅞	1800 do........ 18¼
3400 do........ 73¾	700 do........ 18⅛
500 do.......c. 73⅝	3100 do........ 18
600 do........ 73⅝	1100 do........ 17⅞
1200 do......s3. 73¾	2300 do........ 17¾
1100 do........ 73⅞	1500 do........ 17⅞
2700 do.......c. 73¾	700 do.......c. 18
500 do........ 73⅝	200 do.......c. 18⅛
2400 do........ 73½	500 do.......c. 18¼
100 do........ 73¼	300 do........ 18⅛
2700 do........ 73⅜	300 do........ 18
1500 do........ 73¼	1300 do........ 17⅞
600 do........ 73⅛	200 do.......c. 18
500 do.......c. 73	500 do........ 17⅞
500 do........ 73⅛	300 do........ 17¾
1700 do........ 73¼	300 do........ 17⅞
500 do........ 73⅜	300 St. Paul........ 32¾
300 North-western... 38⅜	100 do........ 32⅝
100 do........ 38¼	200 St. Paul Pref..... 55½
100 do........ 38½	100 Panama........126
300 do......s3. 38¾	1000 Ohio and Miss.. 22¾
100 do........ 38½	300 do........ 22⅝
100 North-western Pf. 53⅜	2000 Lake Shore..... 62
8 Rock Island......102¼	1000 do........ 61⅞
500 Pacific Mail ....c. 33¼	1100 do........ 61¾
1100 do........ 33¼	1000 do........ 61⅝
1800 do........ 33¼	600 do.......c. 61½
300 do........ 33⅜	4600 do........ 61⅜
2100 do........ 33⅛	3000 do........ 61¼
500 do.......c. 33	500 do........ 61⅛
1600 do........ 33	600 do......s3. 61¼
200 do........ 33⅛	500 do.......c. 61⅜
1300 do........ 33¼	100 do......s3. 61¼
400 do.......c. 33¼	1000 do........ 61⅛
1700 do........ 33⅜	1500 do........ 61
300 do.......c. 33⅜	1500 do........ 60⅞
500 do......s3. 33¼	400 do......s3. 60¾
900 do......s3. 33⅜	1200 do......s3. 60⅞
100 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 102	1000 do......s3. 61
133 do........101⅞	100 Union Pacific ..c. 74¾
300 do........101	100 do........ 74½
100 do........101⅛	500 do........ 74⅜
100 do........101¼	300 do........ 74¼
100 do........101⅜	100 do........ 74⅜
100 do........101⅝	100 do......b3. 74⅝
400 do........101½	300 do......s3. 74½
600 do........101¼	400 do........ 74
30 do......s3.101½	800 do......s3. 73⅞
500 do........101⅛	200 do........ 73⅝
100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3. 50¾	300 do......b3. 73⅝
100 do........ 50½	350 do........ 74

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62......12.117	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '68......12.123¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64......12.117⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........117
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N...b3.123	30,000 do......12.117
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..........124	50,000 U. S. 5s' 81, C.... b.c.s3.116⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......b.c.123½	12,000 do.......c.117
	18,000 do.......c.117⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, Old..50¼	600 L.S. & M.S.b. c.s3. 61
2,000 do........ 50⅜	1200 do........ 61⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, N.... 50½	1200 do........ 61¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S...50½	600 do........ 61⅛
5,000 Chi., R. I.&P.7s.110½	1000 do......s3. 61
5,000 Chi. & Alt.1st..113	400 do......s3. 60⅞
7,000 Chi. & N. W. C. 93½	1600 do......s3. 60¾
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.110½	2300 do........ 61
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d..107	700 do......s3. 61
1,000 H. & St. J.8s, C. 83	1300 do........ 60⅞
1,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C..110	1000 do........ 60¾
2,000 Ohio & M.C.S.F. 96	100 do......s3. 60¾
1,000 do........ 95½	400 do......s3. 60⅝
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds..103¼	200 do......u.r. 60¾
10,000 Cen.P.1st, San	500 do.......c. 60⅝
Joa'n Br....... 92⅛	100 do.......c. 60½
1,000 Cen. P. 1st, Cal.	1000 do........ 60½
& Or. Br..b. c. 93	300 do........ 60⅜
2,000 Un. Pacific 1st.101⅝	300 do......s3. 60¼
2,000 do........101¾	100 do.....b20. 60⅜
6,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 91⅞	1000 do........ 60¼
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st. 94⅝	1000 do........ 60⅛
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d.. 80	500 do......u.r. 60⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C.1st. 49⅝	4000 do........ 60
2,000 do........ 49½	2300 do........ 59⅞
13,000 West. Un. 7s..100½	1000 do........ 59¾
2,000 Erie 1st....b. c.100½	500 do........ 59⅝
5,000 Erie 3d........ 93	500 do........ 59¾
38 Del. & H. Canal..120	200 do........ 59⅞
50 do......b. c.119½	100 do.....ur.c. 60
75 do........119⅛	200 do.......c. 60
100 Con. Coal....b. c. 46⅞	500 do......u.r. 59⅞
100 Atl. & Pac....b. c. 22½	3000 do........ 60
300 do........ 22	1600 do........ 60⅛
5 Amer. Express... 64¼	600 do....u.r.c. 60¼
100 Adams Ex...opg.101¾	600 do........ 60¼
200 Harlem......b. c.134¼	900 do........ 60⅜
100 Panama.....b. c.128	1500 do......s3. 69⅜
500 Union Pac...b. c. 73⅞	700 do........ 60½
1100 do........ 74	200 do........ 60⅝
500 West. Un..b. c.s3. 73¼	500 Erie R'y...b. c.s3. 17¾
1000 do........ 73⅜	100 do........ 17⅞
300 do........ 73½	1300 do........ 18
300 do........ 73⅝	110 do........ 18⅛
1400 do........ 73½	100 do....u.r.c. 18
100 do.......c. 73⅜	200 do.......c. 18⅛
400 do........ 73¼	100 do......s3. 17⅞
2300 do........ 73⅛	1700 do........ 18
200 do.......c. 73¼	200 do.......c. 18
100 do.......c. 73⅛	1100 do........ 18⅛
3900 do........ 73¼	1300 do........ 18¼
1300 do........ 73⅜	500 do....u.r.c. 18⅜
200 do.......c. 73¼	300 do.......c. 18¼
4025 do........ 73⅛	300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38⅞
3700 do........ 73	100 do........ 38¾
2500 do........ 72⅞	200 do........ 38½
2100 do........ 72¾	100 do.....b10. 38⅜
1300 do........ 72⅝	200 do........ 38⅜
1400 do........ 72½	40 do........ 38⅝
400 do......u.r. 72¾	700 do........ 38⅛
200 do.......c. 72⅝	2800 do......s3. 38
1900 do........ 72¾	200 Michigan Cen.... 64
100 do.......c. 72⅞	100 do......b. c. 63½
5000 do........ 73	300 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 8⅝
2000 do.......c. 73	5 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b. c. 98½
1800 do........ 73⅛	600 Chi. & R. I...b. c.102½
3400 do........ 73¼	100 do........102⅜
189 Cl. & Pitts. G.b. c. 88½	100 do........102¼
600 Pacific Mail..b. c. 33½	200 do........102
1300 do........ 33⅝	100 do........101⅞
300 do.......c. 33⅝	100 do........101¾
700 do......s3. 33½	400 do........101½
500 do........ 33¼	200 do........101¼
400 do........ 33⅛	400 do........101
900 do........ 33⅝	100 do........100¾
1000 do......b3. 33½	350 do........100½
800 do........ 33⅜	100 do........100¾
500 do........ 33¼	100 do........101⅛
600 do........ 33⅜	200 do........101¼
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.101⅝	300 Del., L. & W..b. c.116½
40 do........102	100 Atl. & Pac.Pf.b. c. 14¾
300 do........101½	100 do........ 14⅝
100 do........101¼	500 Chi. & Alton.b. c.104
300 do......s3.101⅛	5 N. Y., N. H. & H..143½
100 do........101	1000 Ohio & M...b. c. 22½
300 do........100⅞	25 do........ 22¾
200 do........100¾	200 do........ 22
300 do........100⅝	300 do........ 21¾
100 do......s5.100⅝	900 do........ 21⅝
400 do........100½	400 do........ 21¾
600 do........100⅜	200 do........ 21⅞
100 do........100½	100 do........ 22
200 do........100¾	300 do........ 22¼
200 do........100⅝	500 do........ 22⅛
100 do........100⅜	100 N. J. Cen....b. c.110¼
300 do........100¼	400 Chi..M.&St. P.b. c. 32⅝
500 do........100⅛	1100 do........ 32½
1600 do......s3.100	100 do........ 32¾
100 do......s3.100⅛	100 Chi., Mil. & St. P.
100 do........100⅜	Pf. ....b. c. 55½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200 Western Union... 73⅜	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.100¼
200 do........ 73½	100 do........100½
600 do........ 73⅝	200 do........100⅝
50 do........ 73¾	425 do........101
600 do........ 73½	50 do........101¼
300 do........ 73¼	400 do........100⅞
500 do........ 73¼	55 do........100¾
200 do.....u. r. 73⅛	300 do........101¼
1200 do......s3. 73	100 do........101½
100 do...u. r. c. 72⅞	200 do........101⅜
500 do........ 72⅞	200 do........100¾
300 do........ 73	200 do........100⅝
300 do........ 73⅛	200 do........100⅞
800 do........ 73¼	100 do........101¼
100 do........ 73⅜	500 Lake Shore....... 60¾
700 do........ 73½	900 do........ 60⅝
300 do........ 73⅝	500 do......s3. 60½
66 Manhattan Gas..295	200 do........ 60⅜
500 Erie Railway..... 18¼	400 do...u. r. c. 60⅜
200 do........ 18⅛	2100 do........ 60¼
200 do........ 18⅜	1700 do........ 60⅛
300 do........ 18½	1900 do........ 60
100 Mich. Central.... 63	100 do.....u. r. 60⅛
2300 Pacific Mail..... 33½	300 do........ 60¼
600 do........ 33⅝	100 do........ 60⅜
600 do........ 33¾	400 do........ 60½
200 do.......c. 33½	1400 do........ 60⅝
200 do........ 33⅝	2700 do........ 60¾
1900 do........ 33¾	100 do........ 60⅞
800 do........ 33⅞	200 do........ 60¾
2100 do........ 34	400 do........ 60½
500 do........ 34⅛	100 Union Pacific.s3. 74½
900 do........ 34	100 do........ 74⅝
1700 do........ 33⅞	200 North-west.s3u.r. 38⅛
200 do...u. r. c. 33¾	100 do......b3. 38¼
100 do...u. r. c. 33⅞	100 do......s3. 38⅞
400 do......b3. 33⅞	200 N. J. Central......110
2100 do........ 34	6 do........110½
2800 do........ 34⅛	100 St. Paul........ 32½
2400 do........ 34¼	100 do........ 32¼
100 Rock Island.s10.101½	200 do........ 32
100 do........101⅞	400 do........ 32¼
100 do........102	100 do........ 32½
100 do........102¼	400 do........ 32⅝
100 do........102	100 St. Paul Pref..... 55¼
100 do......s3.101⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..... 22¼
100 do......s3.102	100 Pac. R. of Mo..... 50¾
1000 do........101½	300 Panama..........129

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 M. & St. P., 8s,	1400 Erie R......b. c. 18⅜
1st, La C. Div. 87½	200 do.......c. 18⅜
2,000 Un. P.R.R. 1st.101¾	200 do........ 18¼
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 92	100 do........ 18⅜
9,000 Un. P.7s, L. G.,	100 N.Y.C.& Hud. b. c.101¼
b.c. b3. 97¼	200 do........101
10,000 C. P. 1st, Cal.	100 do........101⅜
& Ore.Branch. 93¼	300 do........101¼
4,000 C.&N.W. 1st..100½	200 do........101
3,000 Lous. & Nash.	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 38¾
Con.......98. 89	200 do........ 38⅝
8,000 S.L.J.& C.1st.101½	100 do........ 38¾
1,000 C.&O.1st,C.on. 40	700 do........ 38⅞
6,000 N. Y. C.6s,'83.101	200 do........ 38⅝
5,000 L.B.&Miss.1st. 60¾	100 C. & R. I. b. c..b3.102¼
25,000 Int. 1st...b. c. 62	100 do......s3.102⅛
300 Canton Co...b. c. 65	200 do........101¾
100 Q.Silver M.b.c.b3. 15½	600 do........102
25 American Exp ... 63⅞	1800 L.S.&M.So.bc.s3. 60½
10 Wells, Far. Exl.. 87	300 do........ 60⅝
100 U. S. Ex...b. c.b3. 51¼	500 do........ 60⅝
500 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 73⅝	200 do........ 60¾
200 do......b3. 73¾	300 do........ 60⅞
1000 do........ 73⅝	1600 do........ 60¾
4000 do........ 73½	500 do......s3. 60⅝
4000 do........ 73¾	2400 do........ 60½
500 do........ 73¼	300 do.......c. 60⅜
2100 do........ 73⅛	1700 do........ 60⅝
600 do........ 73¼	1400 do........ 60¼
1200 do........ 73⅜	500 do.....s30. 60
500 Union Pac...b. c. 74⅝	200 do.......c. 60¼
1300 Pacific Mail.b. c. 34⅛	300 do........ 60⅜
200 do.....b. c. 34	1000 do........ 60⅝
1100 do........ 34⅛	500 do........ 60¾
1800 do........ 34¼	100 do........ 60⅝
1700 do........ 34⅛	600 do........ 60½
1200 do......s3. 34	130 N. J. Central.......110½
1100 do........ 33⅞	100 C.,M. & St. P..b. c. 32½
1300 do........ 33¾	100 Tol.,W. & W..b. c. 8¾
1000 do........ 33⅝	10 Chicago & Alton.104
800 do........ 33¾	100 H. & St. Jo.. b. c. 21½
500 do........ 33⅞	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Consol. Coal..... 46⅞	400 Erie Railway..... 18¼
100 Quicksilver Pf... 21⅞	400 do......s3. 18⅛
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel... 23	900 do........ 18
100 Panama........128½	500 do........ 17⅞
100 Un. Pacific....s3. 74⅝	1600 do........ 17¾
100 do......b3. 74⅝	200 do......s3. 17⅝
700 Western Union... 73¼	400 do......s3. 17½
100 do........ 73⅜	1200 do........ 17⅝
100 do........ 73½	1000 do........ 17¾
400 do........ 73⅝	200 do........ 17⅝
200 do......s3. 73½	800 Lake Shore 60½
300 do........ 73¾	100 do......b3. 60⅝
300 do......s3. 73⅛	300 do......s3. 60½
500 do........ 73⅜	1300 do........ 60⅞
400 do........ 73¼	5000 do........ 61
1000 do........ 73⅝	100 do........ 60⅞
1300 Pacific Mail..... 34	500 do......s3. 30¾
100 do........ 34	106 do.....u. r. 61
500 do.......c. 34⅛	100 do......s3. 60⅞
4000 do........ 34	100 do .....u. r. 60⅞
500 do........ 34⅛	700 do........ 60⅞
1000 do........ 34¼	900 do......b3. 61
200 do........ 34⅜	100 North-west....s3. 38¾
1100 do......b3. 34½	100 do 38¾
800 do........ 34⅜	200 do......b3. 38⅞
1300 do........ 34½	100 North-weste'n Pf. 54
200 N. Y.C.& Hudson.101¼	1100 Rock Island....102
50 do........101⅛	200 do........102⅛
100 do........101⅜	300 do........102¼
100 do........101½	200 St. Paul........ 32⅝
600 do........101¾	200 do........ 32¾
1000 do........101⅞	100 Ohio & Miss.. b3. 22½
50 Mich. Central.....64	100 do........ 22½
500 Toledo & Wabash. 8⅝	

FRIDAY, May 28—P. M.

The day was an unusually eventful one on the Stock Exchange, and speculation was characterized by intense depression. Judging by the steady decline in prices which has now continued for some time, it is apparent that considerable apprehension exists in the public mind as to the future course of railroad and miscellaneous shares. This state of affairs is the natural result of recent occurrences, prominent among which are the financial embarrassments of Erie, which have led to the appointment of a Receiver, and the influence which that event is likely to exercise upon the fortunes of the other roads engaged in the present ruinous contest. To-day, Lake Shore, one of the sufferers by this contest, declined from 62 to 59⅛, the lowest price made for more than a year and a half. The dealings in this stock were characterized by great excitement on the decline, and there was a heavy pressure to sell. The covering of short contracts afterward carried the stock back to 61 at the close. The weakness in Lake Shore finally extended to New-York Central, which has been very firm heretofore, and the price dropped from 102 to 100, with a late rally to 101⅞. Another corner was attempted in Erie, and the bears for a time had to pay 1-16 to ⅛ per diem for the use of the stock. This started a general covering movement among the shorts, and later, when 3 ₩ cent. per annum was paid for carrying, the price of the shares declined from 18¾ to 17½. The London advices indicated some Erie failures as likely to occur there on the next settling day, and this exercised a depressing influence. Western Union was prominent in the general weakness, and declined from 74 to 72⅝, with a late recovery of 1 ₩ cent. The possibility that rival companies may obtain increased facilities for competition through the means of railroads passing into the hands of receivers, doubtless contributed much to the weakness exhibited by the stock. Pacific Mail declined to 33, against 33⅝ at the close yesterday, but subsequently advanced to 34½. Rock Island declined steadily from 102½ to 100½, and later rallied to 102¼. Union Pacific fell off from 74¾ to 73⅞, but afterward advanced to 74⅝, at which last sales were effected. North-western common rose from 38¼ to 38⅞, fell off to 38, and still later recovered. St. Paul common declined from 32⅞ to 32, and rallied to 32¾. Ohio and Mississippi declined over 1 ₩ cent., touching 21⅝, but closed at 22½. Panama opened 2 ₩ cent. lower, at 126, advanced to 129, and closed at 128½. Michigan Central declined to 63, and New-Jersey Central to 110, with a subsequent rally of ½ ₩ cent. Pittsburg declined 1½ ₩ cent., to 88½. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold in the early dealings at 22½@22, but later rose to 23@23¼. The firmness of the stock was probably due to the report that the company would soon complete its system of wires over the lines of the Pennsylvania Company, and also construct a line through the cotton States, commencing at Washington and extending to New-Orleans, with connections at intermediate and other points. The sharp decline in prices led to the failure of two firms—S. N. Salomon and Washburn & Co.—and some stock was sold out under the rule for their account.

The money market was extremely easy at 1@2 ₩ cent. on Government bonds as collateral, and 2@3 ₩ cent. on railway and miscellaneous securities. Discounts continue in request, and the best names are quoted at 3½ to 4½ ₩ cent., with few offerings.

The foreign advices report the withdrawal of £20,000 sterling from the Bank of England on balance to-day. Consols were weak, and closed at 93⅞@94, both for money and the account. The dispatches indicate that some failures may attend the fortnightly settlements, which occur next Monday, arising out of the recent heavy decline in Erie and the fall in the Anglo-American Telegraph stock. United States bonds were steady and closed as follows: Old 1865s, 106⅛; 1867s, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¾@104, and new 5s, 102½. Erie opened at 16½@16¾, declined to 15¼, and rose to 16¼@16⅜. The stock commanded as high as 6d. for use early in the day, but at the close loaned flat. The sterling exchange market was firmer in tone, and actual business was done at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' long, and at $4 89½@$4 90 for demand bills, the nominal rates remaining at $4 87½ and $4 90½. Gold was steady early in the day at 116@116⅛, but subsequently advanced to 116¼ on the announcement that $900,000 specie had been engaged for to-morrow's steamers. Gold loans were made from flat up to 1-64 per diem for use, the last rate having been 2 ₩ cent. per annum.

Government bonds were firm at generally full prices. The transactions, however, were smaller than yesterday. Railroad mortgages were quiet and weak for some issues. Erie third and Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible showed a decline of 1 ₩ cent., and Ohio and Mississippi sinking fund 1½ ₩ cent. Chicago and North-western interest bonds sold at 100½, the asking quotation for some days past having been 102. International firsts were quoted early in the day at 64 to 65, and sold in the afternoon at 62, a lot of $25,000 changing hands. State bonds were dull, the only sales reported having been in Tennessees at 50¼@50½.

The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,536,400, and the amount marketed $1,493,066. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 this year are $50,037,784, and the total amount marketed $51,006,549.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 28, 1875.

Gold receipts	$327,476 03
Gold payments	1,134,224 12
Gold balance	52,952,492 00
Currency receipts	2,001,44[illegible] 65
Currency payments	1,243,866 33
Currency balance	47,279,581 65
Customs	263,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 28.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	124½	124⅛
American Gold	116	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	102¼	101¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102½	102¼
Pacific Mail	33⅝	34½
St. Paul Common	32⅞	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	55½	55¼
Western Union	74½	73⅝
Union Pacific	75	74⅝
Lake Shore	62	61
Toledo and Wabash	8⅞	8⅝
North-western Common	38½	38⅞
North-western Preferred	53¼	54
Delaware and Lackawanna	116½	116½
New-Jersey Central	110½	110⅝
Panama	128	128½
Erie	18¾	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	22½
C., C. and Indiana Central	5⅜	5⅜
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range in prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	100	10,740
Harlem	134¼	134	200
Erie	18¾	17½	33,100
Erie, under rule	18⅜	18	1,100
Lake Shore	62	59⅝	87,000
Lake Shore, under rule	60¾	59⅞	3,100
Wabash	8¾	8⅝	500
North-western	38⅞	38	7,400
North-western, under rule	38⅛	38⅛	200
North-western Preferred	53⅜	53⅜	200
Rock Island	102½	100½	6,500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅞	32¼	3,100
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	55½	55¼	400
Pittsburg	88¾	88½	200
Del., Lack. and Western	116½	116½	300
New-Jersey Central	110⅝	110	400
Michigan Central	64	63	400
Chicago and Alton	104	104	500
Union Pacific	73¾	73⅞	6,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21½	21½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pref	14¾	14⅝	200
Ohio and Mississippi	22¾	21⅝	5,800
Missouri Pacific	50¾	50½	300
Panama	129	126	500
Western Union	74	72⅝	95,700
Western Union, under rule	73⅛	72¾	700
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	23	22	500
Pacific Mail	34½	33	71,500
Pacific Mail, under rule	33⅞	33¾	400
Quicksilver	15½	15½	100
Consolidated Coal	46⅞	46⅞	200
Canton	65	65	300
United States Express	51¼	51¼	100
Total sales			332,140

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	124⅞	125	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	122⅞	123
6s, 1881, r.	123	123¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	123⅜	123⅝
6s, 1881, c.	124½	124⅝	5-20s, 1867, c.	124¼	124⅜
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, r.	123½	123½
5-20s, 1862, c.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	123⅞	124
5-20s, 1864, r.	117⅞	118⅛	10-40s, r.	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1864, c.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	118	118¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	119¾	120	5s, 1881, r.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, c.	120⅞	121	5s, 1881, c.	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	122⅞	123⅛			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $38,000 for interest and $49,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$22,617,000
Gold balances	1,368,917
Currency balances	1,603,997

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,712,646
Currency balances	4,073,862
Gold exchanges	4,740,290
Gold balances	700,115

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '86....... 40	N.Y.6s,GoldReg.,'87.119
Arkansas 6s,Funded. 28½	N.Y.6s,Goldcoup.'87.119
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 11	N.Y.6s,Gold L'n,'91.118
Ark.7s, Mem.& L.R. 11	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n.'75.114
Ar.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 11	N.Y.5s,Gold L'n,'76.114½
A.7s, Miss.O.&R.Riv. 11	N.C.6s,old,Jan.&Ju.. 20
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 11	N. C., April & Oct... 20
Connecticut 6s.......107	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju. 50
Georgia 6s......... 88	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 50
Ga. 7s, new bonds... 98	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J 37
Ga. 7s, indorsed..... 93	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 37
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds.. 91	N. C. Fd'g Act 1866. 13
Indiana 5s..........101	N. C. Fd'g Act 1868. 12½
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.101	N.C. New Bd's J.&J. 11½
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.102	N.C. New Bd's A.&O. 11
Ill. 6s, War Loan....103	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 1. 4½
Kentucky 6s........102½	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 2. 4
Louisiana 6s........ 37	N. C. Spl. Tax, cl. 3. 4
La. 6s, new bonds... 36⅝	Ohio 6s, 1875........102
La. 6s, N. Fl'g Debt. 36	Ohio 6s, 1881........105
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Ohio 6s, 1886........107
La. 6s, Levee Bonds. 37	Rhode Island 6s......107
La. 8s, Levee Bonds. 25	South Carolina 6s..... 33
La. 8s, L. Bds. of '75. 37	S. C. Jan. & July..... 33
Michigan 6s, '78-79...105	S. C. April & Oct..... 32
Michigan 6s, '83.....106	S. C. Fd'g Act 1866... 32
Michigan 7s, '90.....109	S.C.Land C.'89,J.&J. 32
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102¼	S.C.LandC.'89,A.&O. 32
Mo. 6s, due in '76....102¼	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 32
Mo. 6s, due in '80....102	S. C. Non-F'dble bds. 6
Fund.Bs.,due in'74-5.102	Tennessee 6s, old..... 50⅜
L.B.,due'81 to'91 inc.102¼	Tenn. 6s, New bds.... 50
Asy.orUniv'y due'92.101½	Tenn. 6s, New series. 50⅜
Han.&St.Jo., due'75.102¼	Texas 10s of 1876..... 98
Han.&St.Jo., due'76.102⅜	Virginia 6s, old....... 34
Han.&St.Jo., due'86.101½	Va. 6s, New bds., '66. 34
Han.&St.Jo., due'87.101⅛	Va. 6s, New bds., '67. 34
N. Y. Reg. Bt'y L'n.108¼	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.. 62⅝
N. Y. coup. Bt'y L'n.108¼	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd c... 57
N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'75.110	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series. 44½
N.Y.6s,CanalL'n.'77.110	Va. 6s, Deferred bds. 8¾
N.Y.6s,CanalL'n,'78.112	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 73

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.110¾	C., P. & A. old bds..104½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.104	C., P. & A.,new bds.103
Bost., H. & Erie 1st.. 25	D.,Mon. & Tol., bds.102
B.,C.R.&M. 1st 7s, g. 30	Buf. & Erie,new bds.102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 40	Buf. & State Line 7s.102
Chicago & Alton 1st.112	Lake Shore Div.bds.100½
Chicago & Alt. Inc.102	L. S. Cons.Coup. 1st.103
La. & Mo. 1st g..... 90	Marietta & Cin. 1st..106
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.101½	Mich.C.Con. 7s, 1902.103½
C.,B.&Q. 8 p. c. 1st..116	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.112
C., R. I. & Pacific...109½	N.J.Southern, 1st 7s. 28
C. R. of N. J. 1st,n...111⅝	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.....101½
C. R. of N. J., c. con.108¾	N. Y. Central 6s, '87.106
A. D. & Imp. Bds...100¼	N.Y.C.6s, Real Est.. 97
M.&St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.110	N.Y.C.6s, Subscrip.. 97
M.&St.P.1st7s,g.RD. 84½	N.Y.C.7s, '76.........162½
M. &St. P.1st,La.C.D.87	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.'85..111
C. & N. W. S. F.....104	Harlem 1st 7s, Cou..109¾
C. & N.W. Con. bds. 93½	Harlem 1st 7s, Reg..109¾
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.. 90	North Missouri 1st... 90
C. & N. W. 1st......100	Ohio& Miss.Con.S.F. 95
C. & N.W. C. G. bds. 85⅞	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 94
Peninsula 1st, Con.. 96½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 75
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 98½	O.&M.1st,Sp'fld.Div. 80
Winona & St. P. 1st. 80	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..103¼
C.C.C.& I. 1st,7s,S.F.105	C. P.San Joaquin B. 92⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st.110	C.P.Cal.&Oregon1st. 92½
D., L. & W. 1st, Con.119	Union Pacific 1st....101¾
Morris & Essex 1st.110¼	Union Pacific S. F... 91¾
Morris & Essex 2d..107	Atlan. & Pac. L. G.. 44
Morris & Essex Con.100	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 94¾
M. & E. 1st, Con. G.104	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 80
Erie 1st, Ex.........100½	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.102½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....... 93	P.. F. W. & C. 1st...112
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 86	P.. F. W. & C. 3d....100
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 86	Clev. & Pitts.C.S.F.104
Long Dock bds...... 95	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.... 99
Han.& St.Jo.1st,Con. 83	Col., Chic.& Ind.1st. 49
Dub. & S. City 1st....101	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 88
Dub. & S. City 2d D.101	Tol., P. & W. W. D. 54
Ind., Bl'n & W'n 1st. 28	Tol. & W.1stSt.L.D. 55
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d...100	Tol. & Wab. 2d...... 54
M. S. N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.106¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 77½
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st. 60
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.103½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America..............157½	Marine..............122
American Exchange.117	Market..............121
Central National.... 99	Mechanics'...........146
Chemical..........1,600	Mercantile...........108
City..................300	Merchants'...........126
Commerce............123	Merchants' Ex.......104
Continental..........100¼	Metropolitan........132½
Corn Exchange.......135	Nassau..............104
First National.......200	New-York............135
Fourth National.....100½	North America.......102
Fulton...............156	Park................150
Gallatin National...130	People's.............140
Imp's' & Traders'...200¾	Phenix..............100
Irving...............130	State of New-York...112
Leather Manuf's.....185	Union...............136
Manhattan............151	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	..
City 6s, new	108	108⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	130	130⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	49⅜	49½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53¾	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62⅛
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	..	30
Lehigh Navigation	49⅝	49¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	103	103¼

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The following are the latest Mining Stock quotations: Ophir, 53¾; Mexican, 20¾; Gould & Curry, 17¾; Best & Belcher, 47¼; Savage, 103; Chollar, 84; Hale & Norcross, 41; Crown Point, 33; Yellow Jacket, 79; Imperial, 7⅝; Empire, 6; Kentuck, 14½; Alpha, 19½; Belcher, 29¼; Consolidated Virginia, 425; Sierra Nevada, 11; California, 60¼; Bullion, 50; Overman, 61¼; Justice, 110; Caledonia, 17.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage at low rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*BOTHNIA...WED., June 2 | ALGERIA...WED., June 16
ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9 | *SCYTHIA...WED., June 23
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHENAUD....SATURDAY, May 29
FEREIRE, DANEL.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....June 1, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....June 22, at 3 P. M
For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. ADLER.....Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. [illegible]EM.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVA[illegible].....Wed., June 30
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....May 29 | DONAU.....June 12
MOSEL.....June 5 | MAIN.....June 19
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY.....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....May 29 | Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19 at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 23 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.
Steerage at lowest current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.
ALPS.....May 29.
ETNA.....June 19,
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA.
ATLAS.....June 5.
CLARIBEL.....June —
Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

HELEN.
Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th.....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th...7:0 A. M.
Wednesday, 26th. 7:30 A. M.	Tues ay, 25th...8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th. 1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th. 1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st.....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st.....6:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.
The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.
Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare all landings, 50 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Jersey st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 37 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates.
J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and New-Hamburg. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39, North River, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE HUDSON.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

IRON STABLE-FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron, fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FAMILY COACH HORSES; black, sixteen hands; kind and gentle; also landau, built by Binder, of Paris; can be seen at Bradley's stables, No. 8 East 31st st., until 1 o'clock, every day for one week.

A BELOW COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS—My fine stock of Car iages—my own make—now in Repository, No. 141 West Broadway. Store must be vacated by June 15.
CHARLES GRUBE.

A SMALL DONKEY FOR SALE.—FIVE years old; sound and kind for children to ride; color of sky blue; very handsome. Apply at No. 161 East 28th st.

PROPOSALS.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' PLAN.
OFFICE OF THE REORGANIZING TRUSTEES OF THE N. Y. & O. M. R. R., (MATHER BLOCK,) UTICA, May 24, 1875.
To the First Mortgage Bondholders of the N. Y. & O. M. R. R.:
Less than a month since a Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders, appointed at a meeting held at Utica in May last, submitted for your consideration a plan for the reorganization of the company. The plan has had a wide circulation, and it has everywhere received the highest commendations from the bondholders.
It has already received from the holders of First Mortgage Bonds the written assents of more than half a million of dollars, and the number and amounts are increasing daily. We have every reason to believe from bondholders that the plan will speedily meet the success that its merits deserve.
We have no harsh criticism to make either upon the plan submitted or the persons who are endeavoring to make their plans popular with bondholders.
We believe that their respective plans contain some good provisions mixed with others that we deem unwise and in some respects dangerous to your interests.
We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Cowdrey and his associates have in their circular of May 14, 1875, incorporated into their new or modified plan some of the good points submitted in our plan. No stronger evidence of the wisdom of our plan could be given.
We earnestly urge upon *every* bondholder to *carefully read the plan and contract submitted by Mr. Opdyke through his circular* (Mr. Williams and his associates) *before you deposit your bonds with the Union Trust Company, and before you subscribe the same.* We respectfully submit our plan for your careful consideration, resting its claim for support upon its own intrinsic merits. If it does not meet your approval, then reject it: if it does, we then invite you to unite with us in making it a speedy success.
The bitter and acrimonious contest that has sprung up between the committees in New-York is greatly to be deprecated. We take no part in these personal contests.
We do not think bondholders should be called upon to take sides in personal differences existing between the committees.
We need harmony above all things. This cannot be secured by the publication and circulation of inflammatory newspaper articles and circulars; threatening bondholders that unless they at once take sides by assenting to one or the other of the plans submitted by the contending parties, they will be excluded from participating in the reorganization, and possibly with a loss of the little security they now have.
We assure bondholders that they have ample time to consider and to act upon their deliberate judgment without incurring any risk of loss to your interests except the delay. We deem it advisable, however, for you to unite as soon as practicable. No reorganization can take place until greater harmony is secured among bondholders. This we are frank to confess cannot in our judment be secured by approving either of the plans proposed by the several committees in New-York.
We have always labored for harmony, and are willing to sacrifice all that is necessary to secure it, except the surrender of the little security we have.
We are confident that every First Mortgage Bondholder will see it for his interest to unite with us, leaving the wheedling parties in New-York to settle their own personal differences.
We have waited patiently for more than a year for the conflicting interests in New-York to harmonize; to-day they are further from harmony than when they began.
Success or misfortune in this matter affects us all. We believe if bondholders will at once "put shoulder to the wheel" this matter will be soived satisfactorily to us all in a short time.
Copies of our plan, and the assents to the same, can be had by applying to A. D. Mather & Co., Utica, N. Y., who will also receive your bonds, and return to you receipts therefor without charge.
A. D. MATHER, Utica, N. Y.
CHARLES G. BURKE, Little Falls, N. Y.
CLARKSON T. COLLINS,
Great Barrington, Mass., Trustees, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING THE STATE OF IOWA WITH
As per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the Secretary of State at Des Moines, Iowa, until the 6th day of August, 1875, at noon of said day. On the said day such proposals as shall have been received up to said hour will be opened and the contract or contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, the parties contracting on the part of the State reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if deemed advisable. Proposals must be accompanied by samples of the articles to be furnished, which said articles are to be delivered at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of October next, without claims for freights, boxes, or anything extra over amount bid.
Bids for furnishing paper must give the price per pound. Samples of paper must contain not less than six sheets, and the weight per ream of such samples marked thereon. All writing-paper to be delivered in quarter reams packages.
Parties to whom contracts are awarded will be expected to furnish securities to the amount of their contract for the faithful performance thereof.
SCHEDULE.
1,000 reams Book Paper, 25x38.
300 reams Book Paper, 27x42.
30 reams Check Folio.
30 reams Folio Post.
30 reams Demy.
150 reams Flat Cap.
100 reams Flat Letter.
25,000 sheets Bond Paper, 14x17.
20,000 sheets Bond Paper, 16x21.
100 reams Legal Cap.
50 reams Record Cap.
50 reams Congress Letter.
50 reams half-sheet Letter, with margin for printed heads.
25 reams Packet Note.
50 reams Commercial Note.
100 reams Cover Paper.
25 reams Manilla Paper.
40 reams Envelope Paper.
1,000 sheets Blotting Pads.
10 dozen quarts Writing Fluid.
2 dozen quarts Copying Ink.
2 dozen Four-ounce Carmine.
6 dozen Quarts Mucilage.
20 dozen Ink stands.
10,000 Paper Fasteners.
2,000 Eyelet Paper Fasteners.
5 dozen Spools Red Tape, 5-16 inch.
12 dozen Bolts Silk Ribbon, ½ inch.
3 dozen Paper Weights.
50 pounds Flax Twine, assorted sizes.
2 dozen Letter Copying-books.
1 gross Letter Files, pasteboard, open ends.
25 M Envelopes, nine inch.
25 M Envelopes, six inch.
25 gross Steel Pens.
8 gross Penholders.
25 dozen Rubber Erasers, Faber.
9 gross Rubber Bands, assorted sizes.
8 gross Lead Pencils, Faber No. 2.
6 dozen Red and Blue Pencils.
12 dozen Pocket Knives, four Blades.
2 dozen Blank Books, 24 quire.
1 dozen Blank Books, three quire.
20 dozen Mucilage Stands, with brush.
3 dozen Brooms.
B. R. SHERMAN, Auditor of State.
DES MOINES, May 6, 1875.

CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES OF REFUGE.
Sealed prop sals will be received at this department until 12 o'clock, noon, of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1875, for the construction of Houses of Refuge at the following-named localities on the coast of Florida, to wit: One on the beach about thirteen miles north of Indian River Inlet, at the trail from Bethel Creek; one on the beach about one and one-half miles north of Jupiter Inlet; one on the beach at Saint Lucie Rocks; one at Orange Grove, (so called,) on the beach about thirty miles north of New-River Inlet; one near Fort Lauderdale, on the beach about six miles north of New-River Inlet; and one on the beach opposite the head of Biscoyne Bay, about ten miles north of Cape Florida.
Bidders must state the time in which they will contract to complete the houses, and the bids must be accompanied with satisfactory guarantees as to the ability of the bidders to do the required work. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for construction of Houses of Refuge," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.
Specifications and plans can be obtained at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Bangor, Portland, Boston, Wilmington, N. C., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola; also, of Capt. S. Merry, Inspector of Life Saving Stations, No. 16 Broadway, New-York City, and upon application to this department.
The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defect, if it is deemed to the interests of the Government to do so, is reserved.
(Signed,) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order, all the buoys now in the Hudson river, between New-York and Albany, and such others as may be authorised, for one year, from the first day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Light-house Inspector, Third District.

PROPOSALS FOR KEEPING BUOYS.
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 1, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 25th day of June next, for raising, replacing, and keeping in their proper positions and in good order all the buoys now in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy, and such others as may be authorized, for one year, from the 1st day of July next to the succeeding 30th day of June, according to the regulations of the Light-house Board and the printed specifications, copies of which can be had by applying at this office. By order of the Light-house Board.
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Inspector Third District.

TELEGRAPH SUPPLIES.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, May 31, 1875, for Sulphuric Acid and other telegraph supplies. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EAST 61ST ST.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMily, residing within 500 feet of the Park, would take one first-class family, giving them entire second floor, exclusive use of bath, &c., with private parlor if required; first-class references exchanged. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE three gentlemen or a small family with board and pleasant rooms; house well shaded, near depot and cars to Harlem boat; references exchanged. Address Box No. 38 Tremont Station, New-York City.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Choice of five rooms, with or without board, on third floor front; second floor, with bath adjoining; house and table first-class; transient boarders taken; reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front room on third floor to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF apartments, consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, with bath-room attached, and with private table; first class in every particular.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.—A small private family owning house would let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen. Terms moderate for the Summer.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, to gentleman; house has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly located. Inquire at No. 315 West 29th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in this superior airy location at Summer prices; also, table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 23 EAST 46TH ST., WINDSOR HOTEL block.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to families or single gentlemen. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—RECEPTION AND bedroom, with hot and cold water; also hall room, at moderate prices.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND WELLfurnished rooms to let, with board; also, hall rooms.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for the Summer, with board; also, table board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD IN modern improved house; high and healthy location, surrounded by fine lawn, garden, and grove; mountain air and scenery, fresh vegetables eggs, milk, &c., in abundance; carriage for the accommodation of guests; stable for horses. References exchanged.
Corner Central and Oakwood avs.,
Brick Church, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in a very pleasant and healthy locality, can have the best accommodations in a large and commodious house, with pleasant, shaded piazzas, lawns, &c., two and a half hours from City, on line of New-Haven Road; good bathing, boating, and fishing; stabling for horses. Address H. R., Box No. 1,682 Post Office.

COTTAGES AND BOARD AT LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.—The cottages are pleasantly situated in front of Columbia Hall; grounds spacious; families or guests wanting a cottage or Summer board will be accommodated on reasonable terms. For particulars address the proprietor, HENRY HULL.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, can find board in a private family where there will be no other boarders; location cool, comfort able, and healthy; two minutes from depot on New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. For particulars address Post Office Box 80, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED ON A FARM for gentleman and wife; a place near the water, and where there are no other boarders preferred. Address, stating terms: location, accommodations, distance, references, &c., T. V., Box No. 340 New-York Post Office.

AT DUNELLEN, N. J.—BY CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, twenty-seven miles from New-York; pleasant rooms, first-class board, reasonable charges; large garden and shade; no mosquitoes nor gnats; three miles from Perth Amboy; half hour from Boston and New-York. Open for guests May 1. Terms moderate. Address E. F. CARTER.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.—A cool, healthy, delightful location, fifty miles via Erie Railroad; 1½ hours, and a half miles, meets 9 A. M. train daily; return to town at 4:40. For illustrated circular address OLIVER CROMWELL.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HIGHLANDS.—Location cool and healthful; rooms large and airy; grounds shaded; extensive river view. Address Miss H. M. PARKHURST, Newburg, N. Y.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.—Newly furnished throughout, will open June 1. Communication by boat twice and railroad seventeen times daily.
R. D. TUCKER.

SUMMER BOARD.
RYE, N. Y.
Location pleasant and healthful; five minutes' walk from depot. For particulars inquire of Station Agent.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY?
For full list of places, prices and accommodations,
See HOME JOURNAL; just out.

AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND.—PAVILION HOTEL, thoroughly renovated, will be opened about 15th June. Terms moderate. SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS. NOUVEAUTES,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS,
RUE DE RAC, Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
No. 25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This house, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. Noted for being remarkably cheap. In its immense premises will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, from the celebrated fabrics of Bonnet, Ponson, &c.; the very first novelties of FANCY SILKS; INDIA and FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, WOOLENS, LACES, LINGERIE, CONFECTIONS for LADIES, FURS, COTTON and THREAD STOCKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,
LATE HIPPODROME.
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.....Director
The management take great pleasure in announcing that all preparations being complete,
THIS MAGNIFICENT GARDEN
WILL POSITIVELY BE THROWN OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING.
Doors open at 7:30.
The concert by
GILMORE'S BAND OF ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS
will commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
The inaugural programme will be as follows:
1. Dedicatory—National air, "The Star-Spangled Banner."
2. Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
3. Concert Waltz—the Cornet.....Lanner
4. Grand selection, gems of operas.....Meyerbeer (introducing solos by Arbuckle, Kegel, and Leosch.)
5. Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
6. Solo for Cornet, "The Carnival".....Paganini (introducing the most difficult variations (new) ever written on this favorite theme for the cornet. Performed by Mr. M. Arbuckle.
7. Concert Waltz, "Wiener Wald".....Strauss
8. Grand fantasie, "Il Profeta".....Meyerbeer
9. Pot pourri, "La Fille de Madame Angot".....Lecoq
10. Song, "Ye Merry Birds".....Gu bert
11. March.....Gilmore
SUNDAY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON OF EACH WEEK A SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE WILL BE GIVEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AT THE EVENING PERFORMANCES NO LADY ADMITTED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY A GENTLEMAN.
Ample arrangements have been made for preserving good order in the Garden, and the management pledge themselves that it shall be at all times, and in all respects, as perfect in the matter of decorum and propriety as it is in its floral adornments.
The restaurant will be supplied by and will be under the charge of Messrs. MITCHELL & KINSLER, of the Hotel Brunswick.
THE GRAND ENTRANCES TO THE GARDEN ARE ON MADISON AV. AND 4TH AV.
AT NIGHT, OFFICES FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS WILL BE OPEN AT BOTH OF THESE ENTRANCES.
During the day the Box office at Madison av. will be open for the sale of reserved boxes and tickets of admission from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EXTRA.
Boxes may be secured one month in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
THE BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH, &c.
Seats secured. Matinee Saturday at 2.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,
GRAND UNION HOTEL
Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.
J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address
EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.
JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.
Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the Summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three separate cottages, or the rooms can be reuted in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ADIRONDACKS.
1872. **LELAND HOUSE,** 1875.
SCHROON LAKE, ESSEX COUNTY, N. Y.,
(seven miles from railroad station.)
This popular house has been enlarged and improved for 1875, and will be opened June 1, with first-class accommodations for 300 guests. It stands on a bluff overlooking the lake and has a most delightful location in Northern New-York. Post, express, and telegraph offices adjacent. Finest scenery, hunting, and fishing in the Adirondack region. Through tickets to and from New-York. Terms for board: Transient, $3 per day; June, $12 to $14 per week; July and August, $15 to $17 50 per week. WILLIAM G. LELAND, Proprietor.

THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Opened May 25, under the proprietorship and management of Messrs. GALE & FULLER. Mr. Daniel Gale was formerly proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, and Mr. E. S. Fuller has been for many years at the Brevoort House, New-York.
The International Hotel is nearer the Falls than any other in Niagara; house newly furnished, fresco'd, and re-carpeted throughout; rates $4 per day transient, and $21 by the week. Address
GALE & FULLER.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,
Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in May; families desirous of leaving the City in May will be dealt with liberally. The Pavilion is delightfully situated, overlooks the ocean and receives the cooling breeze, is perfectly healthy, free from all malarious diseases, elegantly equipped, and kept first class. For terms, address N. P. SKWELL.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Englewood, N. J.,
on the Hudson River, forty-five minutes from New-York by steam-boat, from foot of Harrison st., will open June 1. Apply at house or to F. A. HAMMOND, Hotel Royal, 6th av. and 40th st.
D. S. HAMMOND.

CASCADE HOTEL, ON THE HUDSON, AT Highland Falls, New-York, near West Point Military Academy.—Situation unsurpassed; extensive views of river and mountains; house newly and elegantly furnished; terms, $3 50 a day; accommodations for horses and carriages. Application for rooms as above, or to E. J. KILBOURNE, Westmoreland Hotel, Union square, New-York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—THIS BEAUTIful resort has accommodations for 100 guests; located four miles from Delaware Water Gap, one and one-half miles from Stroudsburg. Elevation 200 feet, overlooking Beaver and Cherry Valleys; magnificent scenery; dry air. Rates for June, $10 per week; no bar; carriages at Stroudsburg depot. For circulars and particulars address I. P. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

AT PERTH AMBOY.—BAY VIEW HOUSE ON the banks of the Raritan Bay, is fitting up, and will open by the 2d of June for first-class boarders; house under the management of L. HORNED; good bathing and fishing; twelve trains a day to New-York; terms moderate. Address P. PETERSON, corner Broad and Water sts., Perth Amboy, N. J.

SUMMER BOARD AT THE VILLAGE OF Stamford, N. Y., the terminus of the New-York, Kingston, and S. Railroad. Good board, pleasant rooms, beautiful scenery; access to a good library; terms reasonable. Reference is made to R. C. Irving, No. 155 East 51st st., New-York. Apply to J. HARVEY MCKEE, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD ON NEWBURG HEIGHTS 57 feet above the Hudson; table; unexcelled river and inland view; prices moderate.
References: R. R. Anthony, No. 70 Wall st.; John H. Welles, No. 300 Broadway.
Address Post Office Box No. 119 Newburg, N. Y.

1875. SEA VIEW HOUSE, SAVIN ROCK, West Haven, Conn.—Open June 1; street cars leave corner Chapel and Church sts., every fifteen minutes and pass the house; good bathing; suites furnished if desired.
A. SMITH, Proprietor.

SUMMER VACATION IN BERKSHIRE, AT MAPLEWOOD HALL, PITTSFIELD, MASS

DECORATION DAY.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION OF MONDAY.

THE PARADE IN THIS CITY—PREPARATIONS BY THE G. A. R.—CEREMONIES AT THE LINCOLN MONUMENT, AND TRINITY AND ST. PAUL'S CHURCHES—STREWING THE GRAVES WITH FLOWERS—THE MEMORY OF FARRAGUT—MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY.

Although the lapse of time might be thought to have, to some extent, dimmed the ghastly recollections of our late civil war, the desire to do honor to the memory of the men who lost their lives in that conflict, instead of waning, seems to become more general as the years revolve. This fact has been made manifest in the Decoration Day observances of the past few years, and is further demonstrated by the unusual preparations made for celebrating the occasion on Monday next. Being a legal holiday, the courts exchanges, Custom-house, Post Office, and other public buildings will be closed for the day, and the business of nearly all the large warehouses and mercantile concerns will be suspended. The Memorial Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, at its head-quarters in the Cottage, Union Square, has succeeded in collecting a large and choice collection of flowers and plants with which to decorate the graves of their late comrades, and this morning Grand Marshal George F. Hopper will issue the following programme for the observance of the day:

HEAD-QUARTERS MEMORIAL COMMITTEE G. A. R., THE "COTTAGE," UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—I. The formation of line for parade on Decoration Day will be as follows:

Section of Police.
Grand Marshal.
Staff.

FIRST DIVISION.

Governor's Island Band.
Alfred Wagstaff, Marshal.
Mark V. Hines and Joseph A. Kent, Aids.
General Field and Staff Officers, N. G. S. N. Y., Mounted.
Battalion First Regiment, N. G., Capt. McShea commanding.
Company H. Eighth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Oliver commanding.
Skidmore Guards, Capt. Brown commanding.
Veteran Guards, Capt. Lee commanding.
Continental Guard, Capt. J. L. Reeve commanding.
Mayor of the City of New-York.
Board of Aldermen.
Invited Guests.

The First Division will form in Fourteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue. Invited guests will report to the Chairman of the committee at parlor of the Everett House.

SECOND DIVISION.

Samuel Minnes, Marshal.
J. J. Garbutt, Frederick Dauenhauer, Aids.
Band.
Reno Post, No. 44, Henry C. Perley, Commander.
Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, James H. Stevens, Commander.
Band.
Military Escort.
Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 11, Oscar Tompkins, Commander.
Sedgwick Post, No. 14, Ira Whitman, Commander.
Band.
Sumner Post, No. 24, Wilson Berryman, Commander.
Jardine Post, No. 25, Charles M. Wines, Commander.
Drum Corps.
Military Escort.
James C. Rice Post, No. 29, James Fraser, Commander.

Second Division will form on Fifteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue.

THIRD DIVISION.

Joseph Archibold, Marshal.
George Osborne and William Bischoff, Aids.
Band.
Company D, Sixth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Metzler commanding.
Koltes Post, No. 32, Constantine Nitzsche, Commander.
Ellsworth Post, No. 67, F. M. Cozeno, Commander.
Band.
Company A, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., Capt. McCreddy commanding.
Company K, Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Douglas commanding.
Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Clark commanding.
Cameron Post, No. 79, John Lalor, Commander.
Dahlgren Post, No. 113, W. McEntee, Commander.

Third Division will form on Sixteenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Levin Crandell, Marshal.
William O. Poole, Frank E. Love, Stephen G. Crawford, Aids.
Band.
Battalion Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G., Capt. Hugh Coleman commanding.
Veteran Association Sixty-ninth Regiment, Capt. Michael O'Keefe commanding.
John A. Rawlins Post, No. 80, Benjamin A. Willis, Commander.
E. A. Kimball Post, No. 100, D. J. Caw, Commander.
Band.
J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G. H. Morser, Commander.
Band.
Lloyd Post, No. 90, G. H. Mesmer, Commander.

Fourth Division will form on Seventeenth street, right resting on Fourth avenue.

FIFTH DIVISION.

T. Milton Cowles, Marshal.
M. Kane, Oscar Taylor, Aids.
Disabled Soldiers in Wagons.
Flower Train.

Fifth Division will form around Union square, right resting on the Cottage.

II. Farragut Post, No. 75, Richard H. Green, Commander, and Tilden Post No. 96, George H. Brower, Commander, are detailed to perform the ceremonies of decoration at Trinity Cemetery.

III.—Division lines will be formed at 8:30 o'clock A. M. The column will move at 9:30 A. M., precisely.

IV.—Line of march will be through Broadway, State, and Whitehall streets to South Ferry.

V.—The chimes of Grace and Trinity Churches will ring while the column is passing, during which time bands will cease playing, and step will be taken from the tap of the drum.

VI.—Upon arrival at Trinity Church, Phil. Kearny Post, No. 8, will leave the line and proceed to decorate the grave of the gallant Major Gen. Phil. Kearny, and others buried in Trinity church-yard, after which they will at once join the main column.

VII. Abraham Lincoln Post No. 13, by their own request, are detailed to decorate the monument of our Martyr President, which ceremony will be performed before the column moves.

VIII. Upon arrival of the Fourth Division at the South Ferry, John A. Rawlins Post, No. 80, with escort, will leave the column and proceed to Calvary Cemetery, and Posts No. 62, No. 90, and No. 100, with escorts, will cross the ferry, and proceed to Greenwood Cemetery, while the main column will move direct to East New-York, and upon its arrival there will return and march to Cypress Hills Cemetery. Comrade Alexander Mulligan, Assistant Quartermaster, will provide the required transportation.

IX. Posts will retain with them in the line of march such wagons with flowers as they may have arranged for.

X. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies at Cypress Hills, parade will be dismissed and Commanders will assume full command of their respective posts.

APPOINTMENTS.

XI. James M. Smith, Post No. 24, Assistant Adjutant General; William Finley, Post No. 11, and Philip Daab, Post No. 62, Aids; John J. Brett, Post No. 8, and A. Fleschbien, Post No. 62, Aids; Louis Bresloff, Post No. 79, and Richard C. Morgan, Post No. 8, Aids; Philip Appel, Post No. 32, and Adolph Doekbe, Post No. 32, Aids; W. H. Ingersoll, Post No. 100, and A. M. Smith, Post No. 79, Aids; Frank Vincent, Post No. 113, and Roderick Lawlor, Post No. 8, Aids; Louis Schraidt, Post No. 32, Aid. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

XII. Head-quarters will be established at the Everett House on the morning of the parade. Division Marshals and Aids not detailed will report to the Assistant Adjutant General at 8:30 o'clock A. M.

All soldiers and citizens are cordially invited to participate with us in the beautiful ceremony of strewing with flowers the graves of our departed comrades.

By order of GEORGE F. HOPPER, Grand Marshal.
C. H. PATRICK, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.
Official: J. M. SMITH, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following is the programme of the ceremonies at Cypress Hills Cemetery:

Opening Dirge....Monahan's Band
"Our Objects"....
By Presiding Officer Comrade A. W. Sheldon
Prayer....Rev. Herman J. Eddy
Hymn—"The Graves of the Brave"....
New-York Veteran Singing Society
Address....Comrade Willard Bullard
Music—"America"....Band
Strewing the Graves with Flowers by Comrades and Friends.
Benediction.

The services attending the decoration of the Lincoln Monument at Union Square will be very impressive. The ceremony will be performed under the auspices of Lincoln Post, No. 13, G. A. R. At sunrise the monument will be partially decorated and a short service held. At 9 A. M. Lincoln Post will leave the Twenty-second Regiment armory in Fourteenth street, preceded by the Governor's Island Band, and escorted by the Garde Lafayette, a battalion of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., a battalion of the Eighth New-Jersey, two companies of the Skidmore Guard, and a battalion of the Veteran Guard, and proceed through Fourteenth steet to the monument, where a square will be formed. Col. Hay, President Lincoln's Private Secretary, will preside over the meeting. The services will be opened with prayer by Rev. H. H. Garnett, after which the members of the Post will finish the decoration of the monument. The oration will be delivered by Gen. Martin McMahon, and will be followed by short addresses from Gen. John Cochrane, Col. T. Bailey Myers, and Dr. Hayes. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the various organizations will join the main line of march and proceed down Broadway to St. Paul's church, where the Post will halt to decorate the monument of the Revolutionary Major Gen. Montgomery. On its arrival at Cypress Hills it will hold a special service over the grave of "Miles O'Reilly," (Gen. Charles G. Halpine,) and will also strew with flowers the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in that cemetery. During the decoration of the soldiers' monument and graves in Trinity Church grounds by Charity Lodge No. 727, F. and A. M., Mr. James E. Ayliffe will perform the following programme on the chimes:

1. Decoration Hymn.
2. "Angels Roll the Rock Away."
3. Luther's Judgment Hymn.
4. Pleyel's Hymn.
5. Adeste Fideles.
6. Vesper Hymn.
7. Old Hundred.
8. "Praise the Lord, ye Heavens Adore Him."....(Hayden.)
9. "May the Grace of Christ our Saviour."....(Mozart.)
10. "Quiet, Lord, my Froward Heart."....(Giardini.)
11. "There is a Land of Peerless Beauty."
12. "I now Believe."
13. "Lo! He Comes in Clouds Descending."
14. "Just as I am."
15. "Rise, my Soul, and Stretch thy Wings."
16. "The Shepherd's Call."
17. Sicilian Hymn.

A special feature of the ceremonies will be the services at Admiral Farragut's grave, at Woodlawn Cemetery, to-morrow, by the United States Marines. These will comprise a dirge for the occasion, entitled "Mark the Dear Spot;" prayer by Rev. Mathew Hale Smith, addresses by William H. Pemberton and John Oakney, and the reading of a poem by M. W. Ball. The grave will then be strewn with flowers, during which the band will play "Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," the ceremonies terminating with a salute by the Marines.

The programme of the demonstration at the Academy of Music in the evening has not yet been definitely arranged, but it is known that Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside, prayer will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., and orations by Wendell Phillips, Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Senator Conkling and others.

General orders have been issued to the members of the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic to participate in the observances of the day. That of Farragut Post No. 75 sets forth that the post will form on the Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, at 1 o'clock P. M. An oration will be delivered at Trinity Cemetery by A. P. Ketchum. John A. Rawlins Post, No 80, will assemble at Lafayette place, between Fourth and Eighth streets, at 8:30 A. M. Levin Crandell has been selected Grand Marshal of this post, and of the Ninth Regiment.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

At 12 o'clock to-night the comrades of the G. A. R. and invited guests, who will perform the ceremony of decorating the grave of Admiral Farragut, will assemble at the War Veterans Club-rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, and march to the Marine Barracks. They will then, accompanied by a body of United States marines, under command of Lieut. Col. John L. Broome, take a steamer for the special train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 2:30 A. M. for Woodlawn Cemetery, where the ceremonies will begin at sunrise. After appropriate music, the grave of Farragut will be strewn with flowers, an address will be delivered by Hon. William H. Pemberton, an oration by Hon. John Oakey, and a poem read by Dr. James L. Farley. The ceremonies will conclude with the firing of a military salute over the grave. The ceremonies at the Lincoln statue, Prospect Park, will take place at 4:30 P. M., to-morrow. There will be an address by Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan, and an invocation by Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, singing by the children of the Sunday-schools, and the usual floral decorations. At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, under command of Comrade F. R. Jaschke, will rendezvous at the Marine Barracks, and will march, accompanied by the Marines and the band, to the Naval Cemetery. An invocation will be delivered by Rev. J. G. Bass, and an oration by Chaplain Robert Anderson. The strewing of the graves with flowers, music by the band, and a salute by the Marines will conclude the ceremonies. The details under command of Post Commander M. L. Bowley, in charge of the ceremonies at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, will leave the Pension Office at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and proceed by cars to Flatbush. The ceremonies will consist of prayer by the resident priest, an address by Rev. Father Edward McCarty, and the strewing of flowers. At 12:30 o'clock on Monday the procession for Green-Wood Cemetery will be formed on Fulton and Court streets, in front of the Pension Office, starting at 1 o'clock. There will be appropriate music, singing, an invocation by Rev. Rufus C. Putney, an oration by Rev. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, and decoration of the graves with flowers. Memorial services will be held in the evening in the Hanson Place Baptist Church.

CREEDMOOR.

FIRST DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING—CONTEST FOR THE DIRECTORS' BADGE—THE SHORT-RANGE MATCH — REMARKABLE SCORE OF MAJOR FULTON—RESULTS OF THE SHOOTING—THE EVENT OF TO-DAY.

The rifle range at Creedmoor was formally opened yesterday by the Directors of the National Rifle Association in a contest for the prize badge, open only to directors, the winner to hold it for one year. The day was fine but the wind blew very strong and rendered it difficult for the marksmen to hold their rifles with sufficient steadiness to shoot accurately. Their were thirteen entries, and the match was opened at 3:30 P. M. by a signal from a Gattling gun. The conditions provided for the use of any military rifle within the rules; position, standing; two sighting and five scoring shots, at 200 yards distance. The targets used were of the new Wimbledon pattern, circular in form. By this system an "outer" counts two; an "inner" three; a "centre" four, and a "bull's eye" five. At the conclusion of the contest it was found that Major Fulton and E. H. Sanford had "tied," and according to the new rules, the parties "tying" each fired one shot. Major Fulton made a "bull's eye," and Mr. Sanford a "centre." The former was therefore declared the winnar. The following are the scores:

Names.	Scores.	Total.
Major Henry Fulton	2 4 5 3	3—17
E. H. Sanford	3 5 3 3	3—17
Gen. W. G. Ward	5 0 3 3	4—15
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	4 2 4 2	2—14
Capt. J. G. Story	3 0 2 4	3—12
Col. G. W. Wingate	4 0 2 3	3—12
Gen. T. S. Dakin	0 3 2 3	3—11
Gen. M. T. McMahon	0 2 5 2	2—11
Col. John Ward	5 2 2 2	0—11
Gen. Alexander Shaler	0 0 4 2	2— 8
Col. Richard Vose	0 0 2 0	4— 6
Gen. J. B. Woodward	2 2 2 0	0— 6
Gen. Kilbourn Knox	0 0 0 0	0— 0

At the conclusion of the Director's match, a short-range match, open to all members of the National Rifle Association, was contested at the same distance; position, standing; two sighting and seven scoring shots; any rifle permitted within the rules. The prizes offered were a gold medal presented by Mr. George Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, valued at $150; a life membership in the National Rifle Association and cash $25; and nine cash prizes, ranging from $3 to $50. The number of entries was fifty-nine, the marksmen being assigned to fourteen targets. Major Henry Fulton was a second time the successful competitor, and this time with the highest score ever achieved upon any short range, at the circular targets—thirty-three out of a possible thirty-five. This was a complete surprise to his friends, as well as to the patrons of the range, as, heretofore, although eminently successful in long-range marksmanship, he has never performed any extraordinary shooting in a standing position. Messrs. Murphy and Coleman "tied" upon a score of twenty-seven; Messrs. Klein, Price, and Schneelock tied on a score of twenty-four; and Messrs. Pyle, Barker, and Madison tied on a score of twenty-two. Upon shooting off, Mr. Murphy made an "inner," which gave him the precedence of Mr. Coleman, who missed the target; Messrs. Klein, Price, and Schneelock recorded a "centre," "inner," and "outer," respectively; and Messrs. Pyle, Barker, and Madison a "centre" and two "outers." Messrs. Barker and Madison fired again, and the latter missing the target, was accorded the last place with the final prize. Messrs. George Crouch and J. W. Gardner were not as successful as they anticipated, and accordingly destroyed their scoring tickets, thus leaving no record for the Secretary in making up his report. There is no rule in the code of the association prohibiting such action, a similar circumstance having never occurred before. Following are the scores in detail, the highest attainable number being thirty-five:

Name.	Scores.	Total.
Major Henry Fulton	5 4 4 5 5 5	5—33
A. F. Lindley	4 4 3 4 4 5	5—29
T. R. Murphy	4 4 4 4 4 4	3—27
R. C. Coleman	5 4 5 5 3 2	3—27
J. T. B. Collins	3 4 5 3 0 5	5—25
Philip Klein	4 5 2 2 4 3	4—24
J. L. Price	5 4 3 4 0 3	5—24
Otto Schneelock	4 4 3 3 3 2	5—24
Alexander Pyle	5 3 2 0 4 4	4—22
Edward Barker	5 3 3 3 3 2	3—22
E. H. Madison	4 4 4 4 2 0	4—22
Gen. T. S. Dakin	3 2 3 3 3 3	4—21
Gen. F. F. Millen	3 3 3 3 3 4	2—21
W. B. Farwell	3 2 4 3 3 2	4—21
L. Tiffany	3 4 4 3 0 4	3—21
W. W. Skiddy	5 3 2 0 3 4	4—21
A. M. Mitchell	3 3 0 3 4 3	5—21
Lieut. F. W. Hoiele	3 0 4 5 2 3	4—21
G. E. Man	3 2 4 5 5 0	2—21
William Bevan	0 4 5 5 3 4	0—21
E. H. Sanford	4 3 4 2 4 4	0—21
John Meagher	2 4 2 2 3 5	2—20
Lieut. Col. John Rueger	2 4 3 4 3 0	3—19
T. M. Henderson	2 2 5 2 0 4	4—19
J. S. Conlin	0 3 4 4 2 3	3—19
F. Carpenter	4 4 4 2 2 0	2—18
J. A. Gee	2 0 3 3 5 3	2—18
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	3 3 2 3 3 4	0—18
F. P. Pike	2 2 4 3 2 2	2—17
Col. G. W. Wingate	3 4 3 3 0 2	2—17
J. H. Cowperthwaite	2 0 5 3 4 0	3—17
F. Whittaker	2 5 4 0 2 4	0—17
J. R. Grohman	3 2 3 4 0 5	0—17
R. Rathbone	3 2 4 2 3 2	0—16
W. C. Clark	2 3 0 3 3 3	2—16
William Robertson	2 2 2 3 0 4	3—16
Col. G. D. Scott	0 2 3 2 3 2	3—15
M. Morris	0 2 4 3 0 2	4—15
J. J. O'Kelly	2 0 3 2 0 4	4—15
J. B. Holland	4 0 3 0 2 3	3—15
G. W. Smith	0 0 3 0 5 2	4—14
C. A. Coffin	2 2 0 2 4 4	0—14
Joseph Ross	3 2 5 0 4 0	0—14
E. H. Raymond	0 2 2 0 3 4	2—13
F. H. Holton	0 0 3 5 0 3	2—13
J. H. Stearnes	3 3 0 2 2 3	0—13
Capt. H. B. Smith	0 2 3 0 0 3	3—11
H. Fisher	3 0 3 0 0 2	3—11
A. Anderson	2 3 2 2 0 2	0—11
Joseph Holland	0 0 0 2 2 3	3—10
R. B. Malloy	0 0 2 2 0 3	3—10
H. S. Jewell	0 2 0 0 0 3	3— 8
Philip Bossert	0 0 0 0 0 2	5— 7
Capt. J. G. Story	3 0 0 0 0 0	4— 7
Patrick Casey	0 0 0 3 0 0	3— 6
Robert Spitzer	0 2 0 3 0 0	0— 5
H. W. Gourlay	0 0 0 0 0 5	0— 5

The "Leech Cup" will be contested for to-day, and will doubtless attract a large number of marksmen, covering as it does the distances at which the international match was contested last Fall—800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

DARING BURGLARY IN BROOKLYN.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Matthew Kelly, a clerk employed in the carriage factory of Mr. John Curley, in Boerum street, Brooklyn, had occasion to enter the office of the concern. He had just entered the office door when he was seized by three men, one of whom struck him on the head with some heavy instrument, inflicting a severe wound. They then compelled him to open the safe, from which they took $20, (all the money it contained,) and fled. Kelly at once went to the First Precinct Station-house, and gave information of the occurrence, together with a description of the burglars. An examination of the office revealed the fact that the burglars obtained entrance by breaking open a rear window.

THE MASONIC DEMONSTRATION.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEDICATION—A MASONIC SCARF WORN BY WASHINGTON.

A special train for the accommodation of the Detroit Knights Templar, numbering about 300, will leave Detroit at 11:30 A. M. on Monday next, via Great Western Railroad of Canada, arriving in Buffalo at 9 P. M. They will thence proceed over the Erie Railway by a special train of eight Pullman broad-gauge sleeping coaches and one or two day cars, arriving in New-York about noon on the 1st of June. A special train will start from Buffalo on Sunday, May 30, at 7 A. M., for the accommodation of the Masonic delegation from Buffalo, about 200, who will arrive in New-York early in the evening. Special arrangements have also been made for Masons leaving Auburn, N. Y., by a special train, via S. C. R. R., striking the Erie Road at Owego, where they will be joined by the brethren of that place and Ithaca, arriving in New-York on Monday evening.

Gen. Tom Thumb, at present residing in Bridgeport, who has taken thirty-two degrees in Masonry, will ride in the grand procession on Wednesday next as one of the escort to the few who have taken the thirty-third degree. P. T. Barnum has contributed for the General's use on the occasion his elegant coach and horses with their gold-mounted trappings. This beautiful turn-out, with the little General inside, will be a prominent feature in the procession.

Mr. J. M. Betts, real estate agent, No. 57 Broadway, has now in his possession the Masonic crimson satin scarf worn by Washington, and presented by him to Judge Gunning Bedford, of Delaware, as a token of esteem. It is the property of Mr. Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., and was recently forwarded to this City for the purpose of being exhibited to members of the fraternity visiting New-York to take part in the dedication ceremonies of the Masonic Temple on Wednesday next. It has been carefully preserved, and looks very little worn. In the velvet case in which it is inclosed is also preserved the following document, certifying that the scarf shown is the same worn by Washington as part of his regalia:

I, Henrietta J. Bedford, of Wilmington, Del., and the only surviving daughter of Judge Bedford, of Delaware, do hereby certify that the Masonic crimson satin scarf now in possession of Lorenzo Thomas, Jr., is the identical scarf presented by Gen. George Washington to my father, Judge Gunning Bedford, while Muster Master General of the United States during the war of the American Revolution. On the occasion of a visit of my father to Gen. Washington in New-York City, at a dinner given in his honor, at which were several distinguished officer, Gen. Washington, to show his appreciation of my father, presented him with this, his Masonic scarf, which he was accustomed to wear as part of his regalia.

(Signed,) HENRIETTA J. BEDFORD.

The signature of E. W. Gilpen is attached to the paper, to certify that the above signature is genuine. Members of the Masonic order who desire to see the scarf can do so by calling at Mr. Betts' office.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

SANITARY MEASURES—THE FILLING IN OF SUNKEN LOTS WITH STREET REFUSE—MEASURES TO REMEDY THE NUISANCE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, on motion of Commissioner Disbecker, the resolution adopted at a previous meeting consenting to the transfer of $5,000 from the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 1874 to the Health Department, to be used in the disinfection of street-sweepings and garbage at the dumps of the Street-cleaning Bureau, was reconsidered. The resolution was laid on the table.

Commissioner Smith then offered a resolution directing the Street-cleaning Committee to make arrangements for the immediate disinfection of the material dumped upon the scows of the department, which was adopted.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Police have, under the laws of this State, the right and power to deposit such portion of the dirt and ashes collected by the Bureau of Street Cleaning, as may be suitable and requisite for filling in low and sunken lots, and approved of by the Board of Health; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the Board of Health be, and hereby is, requested to express its judgment forthwith, and also from time to time, and communicate the same to this board, as to the suitability of the material that is now being, or that may be, delivered by the Street Cleaning Bureau, and made use of for the filling in of low and sunken lots in this City.

Resolved, That the Board of Health be, and is hereby requested to communicate what measures, in its opinion, if any, in addition to those now made use of, are requisite and necessary to be taken by the Board of Police to render the material gathered by the Street Cleaning Bureau, and now being used for the purpose of filling low and sunken lots in the upper part of the City, neither dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

On motion of Commissioner Smith it was resolved that in future all applications of patrolmen for transfer shall be directed to the Superintendent, and by him forwarded to the board.

The board, after transacting a large amount of routine business, adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR THE VACANT POLICE JUSTICESHIP.

Mayor Wickham finds that the vacant Police Justiceship is an elephant on his hands. In the City Hall yesterday there were scores of applicants for the office—all awaiting an opportunity to press their respective claims. A rumor prevailed that Ed. Gale, John Kelly's private secretary, would be nominated for the position, the Tammany chief having put his foot down and demanded that his scribe should be made a Judge. The general impression, however, was that the Mayor would select some unknown Democratic lawyer for the position at the instance of certain members of the Manhattan Club, and it was even hinted that he would take somebody out of Fitz John Porter's State—New-Jersey. All these rumors proved topics of discussion among the Tammany politicians, but they were only speculative. The Mayor stated that he had not made up his mind as to whom he should select for the position, being busily engaged in other matters. During the afternoon a delegation of working men from the Seventh and Twelfth Wards requested the Mayor to appoint Alderman Shandley as the successor of Justice Sherwood, but they received no intimation that their request would be granted. Many of the applicants for the office not content with appearing daily before the Mayor call upon him at his residence in the evening, to convince him of their capacity for administering justice. The night succeeding Judge Sherwood's death, the Mayor, on reaching his home, found twenty-two patriots awaiting him, from whom he first learned of the vacancy, and of their willingness to fill it. Mr. John Kelly's house was similarly besieged by the same class of persons. The Mayor will probably select a candidate for the office on or before Thursday next, and send the name on that day to the Board of Aldermen for confirmation.

THE WOULD-BE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN AGAIN DEFEATED.

In the suit of William E. Demarest and Patrick Toner against Mayor Wickham, to restrain any proceedings on the part of the City Government until a Board of Assistant Aldermen should be organized, on the ground that the act abolishing the board was unconstitutional, the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday affirmed the decision of the court below. It will be remembered that Demarest and Toner ran for the office of Assistant Alderman, after the abolition of the board, in the election last Fall, and polled a few votes. The Supreme Court sustained a demurrer to a complaint made by them, and dismissed it. Judge Brady, who gives the opinion of the court, holds that nothing was taken from the City in the transfer of the powers of the Assistant Aldermen to the Aldermen, and nothing in the Constitution of 1846 continued the office independent of the power of the Legislature over it. The duration was not provided for in the Constitution, and it was subject to the power vested in the Legislature over all Municipal corporations. The abolition of the office of Assistant Alderman, according to the provision of the act of 1873, was, therefore, within the authority of the Legislature, which had the right to confer their powers on the Board of Aldermen.

EX-DEPUTY SURVEYOR KIRK.

United States District Attorney Bliss stated yesterday that, so far as he had knowledge of the facts, there is nothing to warrant an assumption that Mr. Lewis J. Kirk, late Deputy Surveyor of the Port, resigned his position on account of suspected complicity in the silk-smuggling conspiracy. Mr. Bliss said that it was true Lawrence and Kirk were intimate personal friends, but that the closest investigation at the Custom House had failed to show that Kirk was in any way privy to the operations of Lawrence and his confederates, or had acted in any respect otherwise than as an honest and faithful official. He had tendered his resignation partly on account of ill health, and partly because the present condition of the law relating to the seizure and holding for evidence of books and papers of suspected violators of the customs laws had impaired his efficiency and capacity to successfully expose guilty importers, and have them proceeded against. He had withheld his resignation, however, until it had been shown that no just suspicion could attach to him.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The vacations of the pupils attending the public schools will commence on July 2.

Mr. Fletcher Harper, who has been suffering from the effects of a severe cold for some time past, was much better yesterday.

The boys of St. John's School, Trinity Parish, accompanied by the Principal, G. B. Hendrickson, went on an excursion to Clifton, Staten Island, yesterday.

The school-ship St. Mary will leave her berth at the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, this morning, for an anchorage off the Battery, where she will remain until ordered on a cruise.

A spelling match, under the auspices of the New-York Phonographic Society, will be held at their rooms, No. 391 Fourth avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, Dr. A. H. Strong, will be in the City over Sunday, and will preach at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Col. Benjamin W. Blanchard, who has been lying dangerously ill at the Hotel Brunswick with paralysis, by which he was prostrated about six months ago, was so far recovered yesterday as to be able to take a drive in the Park.

Victor Oettle, aged three years, fell out of a fifth story window at his parents' residence, No. 16 Clinton street, yesterday afternoon, but striking on a canvass awning above the sidewalk, escaped with slight injuries.

A stated meeting of the New-York Historical Society will be held at the Library, in Second avenue, corner of Eleventh street, on Tuesday next at 8 o'clock P. M. Chief Justice Daly will read a paper on "James W. Gerard—His Life, Professional Career, and Legal Contemporaries."

The Aldermanic Committee on Streets, to whom the resolution calling for the removal of Police Commissioner Disbecker was referred, are likely to be relieved of their task at the next meeting of the board. It is now proposed to send the resolution to the Committee on Law, of which Mr. Purroy is Chairman.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Patrick Kearney, of Albany, went into the drinking saloon No. 150 Chatham street, with two females, and ordered liquor, for which he refused to pay. He was thereupon assaulted by Frederick Kash, the bartender, who struck him on the head, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Kash was arrested.

It is said that the Corporation Counsel has appointed Mr. James P. Sinnott to the office of Attorney of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, which was made vacant by the death of the late Gen. Alexander W. Harvey. It is also said that Mr. Joseph Blumenthal is to succeed Gen. Martin McMahon as Receiver of Taxes. The latter report, however, is not generally believed.

At the annual meeting of the united Hebrew charities, held at No. 23 8 Fifth street, the following officers were elected: President, Charles L. Hallgarten; Vice Presidents, Louis Lewengood and Henry S. Allere; Secretary, Isaac Hoffman; Treasurer, Lewis S. Levy. The various standing committees were appointed, as well as a committee to revise the districts.

Charles Wilson, aged thirteen, of No. 972 Lexington avenue, and William Poillon, aged two and a half years, were thrown from a carriage in East Seventy-third street, yesterday morning, the horse attached to the vehicle becoming frightened and running away. Wilson had his skull fractured, and is fatally injured. The child escaped with slight injuries.

Mr. John A. C. Gray states that he was misunderstood by THE TIMES reporter who conversed with him in regard to the change in the affairs of the Erie Railway Company. He says he made no statement casting any imputation on Mr. Barlow, which the sentence, "The appointment of a Receiver might have been arranged for by Mr. Gould and Mr. Barlow, but if there was any understanding between them Mr. Jewett was not privy to it," might seem to indicate.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Society Library was held at the library, in University place, to take measures to further increase the income and usefulness of the library. Mr. Ferdinand Lawrence presided, and addresses were made by a number of prominent gentlemen. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of three to act with a like committee of Trustees to obtain subscriptions for shares, which are $25 each, to report at another meeting in November.

The influence of the recent excursion of merchants and others to the Centenniel Grounds, Philadelphia, and the demonstration at Steinway Hall last Saturday evening, is shown by a large increase in the financial transactions of Gov. Bigler's bureau in this City. During the past week an unusual number of large subscriptions have been received, with promises of others to be sent in shortly. Mr. Bigler and ex-Gov. Hawley will appear on Wednesday next before the Connecticut Legislature, and make an appeal for half the quota of that State, relying on individual citizens for the other half. The total sum asked for is $139,000.

BROOKLYN.

The first of the band concerts to be given every Saturday afternoon at Prospect Park during the fine weather will take place to-day.

During the past month 112 street-paving assessments, involving an aggregate amount of $80,000, were vacated in the City Court. This amount will be thrown as a tax at large upon the public.

Thomas McMasters, residing on North Second street, near Tenth while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of the third-story window of his residence at any early hour yesterday morning and, falling to the ground, sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Frederick Gutlenger, of No. 61 Boerum street, was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Elliott on a charge of assaulting Mrs. Georgiana Flood and robbing her of $100. The robbery was committed some weeks ago, but Gutlenger was not arrested until yesterday.

On Thursday night Edward Hollister, residing at No. 122 Hoyt street was locked up in the Washington Street Police Station on a charge of intoxication. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his cell by the doorman. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest.

In conformity with a resolution passed by the Common Council the sum of $62,384 has been apportioned on the various lots and parcels of lands shown upon drainage map O. District No. 37, subdivision No. 6, for the construction of sewers in that district. The Board of Assessors will meet at noon on Monday, the 16th of June, to hear objections to the assessment.

Yesterday morning James Mackey, an engineer employed at the oil works of Fowler & Crampton, No. 55 Furman street, was found dead in the engine-room. His head was badly crushed, and it is supposed that while engaged in his work during the night, he got caught in the machinery. The remains were taken to his late residence, corner of Albany avenue and St. Mark's place.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate held last evening, a number of reductions were made in the sums asked for by the different city departments, and which are to be raised in the tax levy of 1876. The limit allowed by law for current expenses is $5,066,274 31, or about two and three-tenths per cent. of the assessed value of all property subject to taxation. The estimates sent in exceeded this amount by $1,000,000. The reductions made thus far on the original estimate amounts to $836,479 55.

The licenses of E. Duffel, corner of Flushing and Harrison avenues; John Ketterle, No. 46 Graham avenue; V. Rind, No. 97 Scholes street; John Waegle, No. 141 Stagg street; John H. Middlecamp, corner of Smith and Stagg streets; Jacob Duerschiud, No. 42 Stagg street, and Theodore Hellsten, corner of Lorimer and Meserole streets, were revoked yesterday by the Board of Excise for violating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday.

STATEN ISLAND.

The yacht Idler was at anchor off Stapleton yesterday, she being the first this season at that anchorage.

The semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Methfessell Institute, Richmond road, Stapleton, took place yesterday.

The rooms of Mrs. Janson, at Stapleton, were last evening robbed of a watch and a quantity of clothing. She suspected one of her boarders, also named Janson, and made application to Justice Kassner for a warrant for his arrest.

Up to yesterday portions of thirteen human skeletons had been taken from the excavation on the grounds around the old Quarantine Marine Hospital at Tompkinsville. They were put in boxes by order of the New-Brighton authorities and buried in Cooper's Cemetery, near Silver Lake.

A Swede named Elais P. Allison was attacked in a lonely place on the Morning Star road on Wednesday night, beaten, robbed of his watch and $9 in money, and left in an unconscious state. Yesterday the Police arrested two men at Factoryville, named George McGrath and —— Baldwin, who proved to be the highwaymen. They were taken before Justice Middleton, who held McGrath in $5,000 bail, and Baldwin, as accessory, in $2,000.

Notwithstanding the order of the Harbor Commissioners for the removal of the new pier of the North Shore Ferry Company at Stapleton, with the yacht club building upon it, work upon the latter is continued, about twenty-five workmen being employed upon it, and the building is nearly inclosed. It is understood that application will be made for an injunction to restrain the Harbor Commissioners from further interference.

LONG ISLAND.

The old building at Riverhead, formerly occupied by the County Clerk of Suffolk County, was sold on Thursday for $2,610. The county records have been removed to the new building just completed.

The annual Convention of the Suffolk County Sunday-school Teachers will be held at Riverhead on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2d, and 3d of June. The first business in order on Tuesday will be the election of officers for the ensuing year. Among the speakers announced are Rev. John Pilkington, of Port Jefferson; Rev. C. S. Wing, of Northport; Rev. Epher Whitaker, of Southold; Rev. W. W. Knox, of Huntington; Rev. J. W. Simpson, of Southold; Rev. Charles E. Hiscox, of Greenport, and Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

Decoration Day services throughout Hudson County will be held on Monday.

The New-Jersey Yacht Club have decided to hold their annual regatta on June 24.

It is reported in Paterson that the Providence Locomotive and Machine Company have bought the Lodi Print Works, and will locate there.

Mrs. Susanna Trumbom, a resident of Boonton, took an overdose of laudanum a day or two ago by mistake, and died from the effects.

Ex-Judge Morton, of Somerset County, died recently at his residence in Somerville, at the age of eighty-one years.

The Hoboken Sunday-schools celebrated their anniversary on Thursday evening. Three thousand children were in line.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Martin Davis, attempted to commit suicide last night at her residence in Jersey City by taking a dose of laudanum. The attempt was unsuccessful.

The trial of Lin Goon, a Chinaman, for atrocious assault and battery on Bing Ning, another Chinaman, which took place in the Essex County Court at Newark, resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Mary Lakey, a servant girl in the employ of James Flemming, No. 150 Barrow street, Jersey City, fell down stairs last evening while intoxicated and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. She was removed to the City Hospital.

Alice Hanley, of Lafayette, a girl sixteen years of age, disappeared from home a few days ago, carrying away a sewing-machine and a sum of money. A warrant has been issued for her arrest.

The trial of Gavier Schwartz, at Bridgeton, for the murder of Franz Obert on the 19th of April last, in a wood near Milleville, has resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The highest penalty for the crime is twenty years' imprisonment.

The Hudson County Grand Jurors are investigating the case of Ferdinand Blankmeyer, who was charged with the killing of his wife in Jersey City several weeks ago. It will be recollected that the Coroner's jury exonerated him from all blame.

An old man named George Nelson committed suicide at New-Brunswick day before yesterday by cutting an artery in his arm with a razor. His body was found lying near the railroad track, about a mile and a half outside of the town. The man appeared to be a tramp.

Coroner Whalen held an inquest last night in the case of Bridget Murphy, who died in Jersey City from injuries received by the accidental explosion of a kerosene oil-lamp, about three weeks ago. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

A little girl, aged twenty-one months, the daughter of Henry Eoer, of No. 7 Lexington avenue, Newark, died on Thursday from an overdose of laudanum administered by her mother through mistake. The child was suffering from spasms, and the narcotic was given by advice of a physician, but her mother gave her a teaspoonful instead of three drops which had been ordered. The mother is almost frantic over the sad result, and has threatened to commit suicide.

A number of liquor-dealers doing business in Hoboken were arrested yesterday by Roundsman Hayes, at the instance of Chief of Police Donovan, for selling liquors without a license. Eighteen were fined $10 each. Nine or ten produced receipts showing payment for their licenses, but they had not yet received the license papers. These sums were paid to City Clerk McCullogh, or his assistant, George Ducker, as far back as ten months ago, and should have been turned over at once to the City Treasurer. Those who produced receipts were discharged without fine.

The second trial of William Cunningham, of Newark, for conspiracy to murder his wife, was commenced yesterday in the Essex County Court. The evidence was the same as was elicited on the first trial when the jury disagreed. Cunningham is charged with having employed Norwood Hatfield to murder his wife whom he wished to get rid of, and agreed to give him $100 for the job. Hatfield, when the proposition was first made to him, informed Chief of Police Wambold and Justice Mills, and by their advice pretended to enter into the conspiracy so that he could ascertain what Cunningham's plans were. When everything was ready Cunningham was arrested. The trial will probably be concluded to-day.

On Thursday night a son of Daniel F. Colie, residing at the corner of Munn avenue and Main street, East Orange, returned home from an entertainment about midnight and crept softly to his apartment so as not to disturb the family. On reaching the room he was surprised by finding a burglar there. Arming himself with a stout cane he attacked the fellow and struck him several blows on the head. The burglar jumped through a window, the sash of which came down and caught him by the leg. The young man called for assistance, but before it arrived the burglar succeeded in making his escape.

[Advertisement.]

CATARRH produces Consumption, therefore use WOLCOTT'S Catarrh Annihilator. For all physical pain use Pain Paint. Gives immediate relief. Sold everywhere. Depot, No. 69 Chatham st.

[Advertisement.]

ALASKA CASSIMERES.—The Knox Summer style of gentlemen's hat is out. Those who want to look upon an unparalled beauty should visit either of his stores, No. 212 Broadway, or in Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.—Printing Cloths steady at 5⅛c. for Standard and Extra, 64x64, with a quiet market.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:34 | Sun sets....7:22 | Moon rises...1:21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:37 | Gov. Island...3:26 | Hell Gate....4:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........FRIDAY, May 28.

CLEARED.

Steamships Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, &c., National Steam-ship Company; Alps, (Br.,) Ferguson, Aux Cayes, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia: Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Barks Rosina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles, James Hand; Windsor, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Lizzie Ives, Saxton, St. Croix, &c., Ives, Beecher & Co.; Burdett Hart, Brooks, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Almetta Willey, Willey, Pensacola, Parsons & Loud; Lizzie Titus, Phillips, Corpus Christi, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Spring, (Br.,) Yobsley, Lisbon, George F. Bulley; William Gray, Allyn, Uncasville; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; John Snow, Mitchell, Machias, W. Godfrey; F. Arthemus, Cole, Machias, W. Godfrey; Sea Lark, Pike, Saco, Me., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Fred. Brown, Wilson, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston May 25, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co. May 26, four miles S. W. by S. from Frying Pan Lightship, passed a three-masted schr., sunk, with topmast only visible above water.

Steam-ship G. W. Elder, Reed, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Nettie Merryman, (of Boston,) Rollins, Padang 116 ds., with coffee, &c., to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 25, and crossed the Equator May 1, in lon. 34 30; has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Andrea lo Vico, (Ital.,) Rollo, Palermo 51 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to J. C. Seager. Passed Gibralter April 15.

Bark Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Drammen 35 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark L'Invidia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Castellamare 56 ds., with fruit to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibralter April 20.

Brig Martha, Wiley, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Roche Bros. & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and 6 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to John Nix & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Unexpected, Castor, of and 16 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. William S. Farwell, (of Rockland,) Lord, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Minnie C. Taylor, (of Boston,) Taylor, Goree, W. C. A., via Newport May 24, with mdse. to master. Is anchored off Hart Island.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W., clear.

SAILED—Brig Annie R. Storer, for Cardenas; schr. Starlight, for Baracoa.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CAIBARIEN, May 25.—Sld. schr. Eva J. Smith, Sanders, New-York, (not Eva C. Yates, as before reported.)

CHATHAM, N. B., May 27.—Arr. bark Robert A. Chapman, Sandy Hook.

CIENFUEGOS, May 25.—Arr. bark Lizzie Merry, Lawrence, New-York.

Sld. 25th, bark E. F. Harriman, Nichols, Boston; brig San Carlos, Atherton, do.; 27th, bark Kiota, Long, do.; brig Long Reach, Brown, Pensacola; schr. Lorine, Somers, Philadelphia.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 27.—Arr. brigs Wapiti, from London, and Louise, from Boston.

28th.—Arr. schrs. Mary, from Provincetown, and N. E. Symons, Beverly, for Grand Banks.

Brig Wapiti, from London, which arrived here yesterday, reports, no date, eastward of the Banks, saw a brig, apparently of Nova Scotia build, of about 300 tons, with foremast, head gear, and maintopmast carried away; was under canvas, with her foreyard across, and seemed to want no assistance.

28th, arr. steamer Juniata, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans; brig John Brightman, Houson, N. of Hatteras; schr. Fellow Bent, Browne, Baltimore.

Also, arr. this morning steamer Columbus, from New-York.

MATANZAS.—Sld. 27th, brig Wexford, (Br.,) Bradshaw, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Frances Satterly, Davis, do., and W. H. Jordan, Richardson, do.

PICTOU, N. S.—Arr. 27th, bark Camver, (Br.,) McKenzie, New-York.

SAGUA, 25th.—Arr. schr. Louie F. Smith, Port-au-Prince 27th, brigs Myronus, Higgins, New-York; Leona, (Br.,) Taylor, do.

Sld. 25th, schrs. Etta M. Barter, Barter, N. of Hatteras; C. E. Morrison, Smith, do.; 27th, brigs Speed, (Br.,) Forbes, New-York; Gipsey, (Br.,) Creamer, N. of Hatteras; R. C. Schumacher, (Ger.,) Lebae, do.; schrs. J. C. Sweeney, Somers, do.; J. S. and L. C. Adams, Hanson, do.; William Slater, Keeler, Baltimore, and Kersett, Downing, New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 27.—Cld. bark B. Hilton, Liverpool; brig John Good, Dublin; schrs. Delmont and Annie B., New-York.

Sld. 28th, bark B. Hilton, Liverpool; brigs John Good, Dublin, and Beauty, Bandon.

COW BAY, C. B., May 27.—Cld. schr. J. M. Maguire, for Boston.

SYDNEY, C. B., May 27.—Sld. schr. Maricalbo, Boston, for Newfoundland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 28.—The following vessels arr. from the United States to-day: Miletus, Hereford, Arlington, (the latter in the English Channel,) Philosopher, and Nicolina.

Arr. on the 25th inst., Canning and Glance.

The Arcturus arr. off Deal to-day, bound for Hull.

The following have sld. for the United States: Ceres, (Capt. Andersen,) Carin, Granger, Arzilia, Ellen, (Capt. Brown,) Eleanor, (Capt. Dunn,) Ottawa, Abbie Thomas, and Europa, (Capt. Pichler.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic left here, for New-York, at 10:30 this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The Cunard steamer Scythia, Capt. Hains, from New-York May 19, arr. here at 2 P. M. to-day, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Inman steamer City of Paris sld. hence to-day for New-York.

GEO. L. BURR, Late FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouses, 138 & 140 Fulton st., N. Y.

Our stock for the present season is of immense extent and variety, and as usual embraces all the popular Styles and Fabrics for all ages and occupations.

SUITS, $10. SUITS, $20.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $30. SUITS, $50.
READY MADE. TO ORDER.

The facilities of our large Custom Department are equal to the demands of the most exacting, and the VERY LOW PRICES meet the wishes of all.

Summer Coats, $1 to $6. White Vests, $1 to $4.

ODD GARMENTS, (Coats, Pants, and Vests,) at half cost and less.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing has always been a specialty. The stock embraces all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.

BOYS' SUITS, $3. BOYS' SUITS, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $5. BOYS' SUITS, $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $8. BOYS' SUITS, $20.

ORDERS BY MAIL.—BY OUR NEW RULES for SELF-MEASURE, (introduced in 1865, and used by thousands,) parties in all parts of the country order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most Perfect Fit attainable.

Sent Free. RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples, Book of Fashions, and Price-list Sent Free on Application.

In writing for Samples please specify as nearly as possible kinds of goods required.

NICKEL SILVER AND FINE WHITE METAL Electro-Plated Table Ware AND Ornamental Art Work in Great Variety

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The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts WHERE NECESSARILY THE HARSHEST WEAR comes, and bearing the Trade-Mark

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At Lowest Prices. YOU CAN BE SUITED

With Stylish Business Suits, Walking Suits, Dress Suits, Flannels, English Serge, and other Light-weight Clothing for Summer Wear.

WHITE VESTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

JESSUP & CO., No. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

100,000 FEET OF RUBBER HOSE, in any length, with or without brass fixtures, for gardening and street purposes. Every foot warranted to stand pressure of 200 pounds to a square inch. Also a large stock of INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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WEBER PIANOS.

NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours*.
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere*.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy. WAREROOMS: 5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

WEST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, PRESBURY & HILDRETH, Proprietors, Will open about June 20. Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, No. 52 Broadway, New York, or at the Hotel.

SUMMER CLOTHING. Before purchasing SEE where you can get the MOST for your MONEY. COMPARE material, workmanship, PRICES.

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KITCHEN OUTFITS FROM $30. DINNER SETS, 100 PIECES, $16 50. SILVER TEA AND COFFEE SETS, TRIPLE PLATE, $23 50. ALL KINDS OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA, GLASS, AND SILVER WARE, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our stock of Tinned and Enameled Hollow Ware is of the very best to be procured in the American and Birmingham (England) markets, and is sold cheaper than the same quality of goods can be by any other house in the City. Our celebrated NONPAREIL REFRIGERATORS still take the lead, and the public are cautioned against investing in expensive untried EXPERIMENTS, costly all the year round. After twenty-seven years' experience in manufacturing a Refrigerator for the Household, we claim that our Nonpareil embraces every feature of practical value, combining the most perfect refrigeration with the least consumption of ice.

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SEASONABLE GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. REFRIGERATORS, "Fisher's," "Iceberg," and other makes. FREEZERS, SHAKER-CHAIRS, COOLERS, LAWN-MOWERS, ROLLERS, VASES, FOUNTAINS, FRENCH & GERMAN COFFEE MACHINES. J. H. BALDWIN, 24 and 26 Murray st., and 27 Park place, New-York.